FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'STAR WARS' PROGRAM TO UNDERMINE ABM TREATY

LD010919 Moscow TASS in English 0854 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Washington November 1 TASS -- Trying to justify their monstrous plans of the militarisation of outer space, leaders of the U.S. Administration do not stop short of openly deceiving the public. A speech by the U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is another example of it.

The head of the Pentagon stated point-blank that the program of creating the ABM system with space-based elements is no other than one of the ways to preserve peace. Moreover, C. Weinberger most cynically described this project as a more justifiable one from the moral point of view and the most noble of all the programs realised by the administration at the moment. How cheap must be the morals and the nobility of character of the incumbent administration if it is brazenly trying to present as a benefit for mankind the program which is aimed at achieving military superiority. A statement of the House Foreign Affairs Committee circulated here points out that President Reagan's program of creating ABM system with space-based elements will lead to unrestricted arms race, to the destabilisation of the arms control process and the undermining of the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of the ABM defense systems.

U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS USE, REEQUIPPING DETAILED

LD312236 Moscow TASS in English 2139 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 31 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

The monstrous testing by the Pentagon of high toxic poisonous chemical agents in the Amazon river basin, as a result of which more than 7,000 Brazilian Indians died, has been added to the long list of the crimes of genocide perpetrated by the United States against the developing countries which pursue a policy objectionable to Washington.

The Washington administration, whose ambition is to decide the destinies of the world, is speedily implementing large-scale programmes for the production of all types of mass destruction weapons, including chemical weapons. The U.S. has the world's most powerful chemical weapons arsenal, which, according to the estimates of experts, is more than enough to destroy several times over the whole life on earth. Despite that the Reagan administration announced a new programme for a "chemical reequipment of America" designed for five years, for whose implementation it is planned to appropriate ten billion dollars.

The stake placed by the American militarists on turning whole regions of the world into "chemical death wagons" lays bare the policy of terrorism in international affairs, which had been elevated by the U.S. Administration to the level of government policy. This is a source of a serious threat, especially to the developing countries.

They know from their bitter experience how the Pentagon clutches in cold blood at the chemical weapons to ensure the attainment of its military-political and strategic objectives.

The world will never forget the chemical war unleashed by the United States during its criminal aggression in Indochina which was unprecedented in its scale, duration and terrible consequences. That chemical genocide affected hundreds of thousands people in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, destroyed vast areas of farmland and forests, poisoned rivers. In Vietnam alone the Pentagon sprayed 44 million litres of the toxic "Agent Orange", containing high toxic dioxin.

Anti-government gangs of bandits and saboteurs, which are being sent into Afghanistan, are armed with chemical bombs and grenades with the "made in the USA" trade mark. The chemical weapons were used against the Salvadoran and Namibian patriots waging a struggle for freedom and independence. They were repeatedly used in Angola. The American militarist used chemical toxic agents in the course of their bandit aggression against Grenada, whose aim was to "teach the developing independent countries a lesson."

The political immorality cultivated by Washington makes real the threat of the use of chemical weapons against the developing states, against the peoples wishing to pursue their economic, social and cultural development freely, without interference from the outside. Therefore the demand, which has been put forward by the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organisation (AAPSO) that an international commission be set up to investigate the monstrous act of United States genocide in the basin of the Amazon River, accords with the vital interests of all peoples. The adventurist plans of the Pentagon's chemical maniacs should be exposed and condemned in public.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES MBFR SESSION

LD311626 Moscow TASS in English 1327 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Vienna October 31 TASS -- The continuing attempts by NATO countries to interpret at will, violate and revise the mandate of the Vienna talks are the chief cause of the absence of result at the Vienna forum, the head of the Hungarian delegation, Ambassador Janos Petran, has declared. Addressing a plenary session of the talks on a mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, he pointed out that this obstructionist approach in fact blocks the reaching of an accord and leads the talks into a blind-alley. This is confirmed by the contents of the West's proposal of April 19, this year, which does not ensure a basis for attaining the goals of the Vienna talks and undermines the balance of accords included in the Vienna mandate.

The West is continuing to advance invented pre-conditions, is avoiding arms reductions and the limitation of the numerical strength of the air force, insisting on systematic overstepping over equal collective levels set as a result of the reductions, and refusing to limit military activity, Janos Petran pointed out. These and other attempts by the NATO countries to alter the mandate of the Vienna talks are directly linked to their aspiration to play for time in order to implement at high pace their war programmes and gain unilateral military advantages.

According to the Hungarian representative, socialist countries consistently adhere to the position demanding obligatory and full observance to the mandate of the talks. Their initiatives advanced in 1983 are filled with the invariable desire to attain the agreed upon goal within a brief period -- that of reducing the level of military confrontation in Central Europe. The Warsaw Treaty member states maintain, Janos Petran stressed, that there are necessary prerequisites for working out an accord that would meet the goal and mandate of the talks. Only one thing is necessary -- the NATO member states should stick to the jointly elaborated reference point and the basis of the talks and abandon the attempts to gain unilateral military advantages for themselves.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 39TH CEMA SESSION IN HAVANA

Castro, Tikhonov Speeches

LD311728 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Havana October 31 TASS -- Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, has received the heads of the delegations attending the 39th meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The meeting was also attended by the head of the delegation of Yugoslavia, the CMEA secretary and representatives of the countries and international organisations participating in the work of the session.

Welcoming the guests, Fidel Castro pointed out that the holding of the 39th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in Cuba is a great honour and a major historical event not only in Cuba, but also for the whole Western Hemisphere. For the first time representatives of the fraternal countries have come together on that side of the Atlantic to resolve questions, which are of exceptional significance for a further development of cooperation between the states of the socialist community.

The Cuban leader stressed the great significance of the Soviet Union holding a special place in carrying out the economic and social transformations which are currently under way in the republic. Fidel Castro spoke in detail about the struggle of revolutionary Cuba, her achievements, the difficulties and ways to overcome them, the country's plans for the future. He briefed the guests on the large-scale, important work done by the Communist Party and the heroic Cuban people in building socialism. The Cuban leader also spoke in detail about the big prospects and possibilities for a successful development of Cuba's economic ties with the other CMEA member-countries.

Our session, the Cuban leader said, is being held at a time when the militaristic circles of the United States are whipping up international tensions and hatching new aggressive plans, preparing armed invasions of the countries in the region. Yet however much the Washington administration may try, Fidel Castro said, it will never be able to stifle the Cuban revolution. Our people are ready to fight for their freedom and independence to the last cartridge, to the last breath.

On behalf of the leaders of the delegations of the fraternal socialist countries, Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, expressed deep gratitude to the Cuban leadership and personally to Fidel Castro for the exceptional attention and favourable conditions created for the holding of the session.

We had a possibility, Nikolay Tikhonov said, to thoroughly discuss a number of topical questions of our many-sided cooperation, linked with realization of the guidelines of the CMEA economic summit conference. I am sure that I shall express the common opinion, if I say that the work of the session is going on successfully, in a business-like and constructive way, said Nikolay Tikhonov. Its results will actively promote further development of all-round cooperation, consolidation of unity of the fraternal states.

Pointing to the constructive contribution to the work of the session by the Cuban delegation led by Fidel Castro, he specially noted the fact that the current meeting of the CMEA session is being held in the capital of socialist Cuba -- active and full-fledged member of the socialist community, which has been for 12 years now actively participating in the work of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The fruits of creative efforts of the Cuban working people and Cuba's cooperation with CMEA are tangibly felt in the Western Hemisphere's first socialist state, just as in other CMEA member-countries.

Revolutionary Cuba, said Nikolay Tikhonov, enjoys well deserved international prestige. This is the result of the Cuban Communists' devotion to Marxism-Leninism, to the principles of proletarian internationalism, their consistent anti-imperialist policy, solidarity with the peoples fighting for freedom and independence, for peace and social progress.

All of us understand, said Nikolay Tikhonov, that the Cuban people are building a new society in complicated conditions of opposing American imperialism. The U.S. Administration has selected Cuba as one of the targets of its notorious "crusade". But the U.S. aggressive policy has failed to intimidate the courageous Cuban people.

In the face of the danger the Cuban people brought still closer their ranks around their tested vanguard -- the Communist Party. They are ready to defend socialism till the end. We are confident that the attempts to stop Cuba's onward advancement along the lines of progress will suffer full fiasco, stressed Nikolay Tikhonov.

Session's Results Summarized

LD312336 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 31 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast; report by special correspondent Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] The final communique is being signed in Havana at the CEMA session. Before that, participants in the session paid tribute to the memory of Indira Gandhi with 1 minute of silence. What was the main point at the CEMA Council session in Havana? Undoubtedly it was in summing up the first results of the practical implementation of the Moscow economic summit conference decisions, which determined the program for the further economic and social development of the CEMA member-countries and stepping up their cooperation. The session noted that this work has successfully begun.

Progress in coordination of national economic plans in the coming 5-year period was particularly examined. This is a most important item now. It is precisely this long-term concerted action that should basically ensure fulfillment of the accords reached at the Moscow economic conference. Here are the first specific results: In the course of coordinating the plans, 22 multilateral accords on economic cooperation have been prepared and signed, as well as 39 accords on scientific and technological cooperation, for the forthcoming 5-year period and for longer periods.

Both in the hall of the session and in the press conferences, much is still being said about another particular feature of the current CEMA session, about how it is being held in Cuba, on the American Continent, and how this reflects CEMA's aspiration toward multilateral cooperation with the developing countries, including in Latin America. Here, with assistance from CEMA countries, about 300 enterprises have been built or are under construction. Exclusivity is foreign in CEMA; CEMA is open to equitable ties with all who wish it.

At the Havana session, the CEMA countries have confirmed their readiness for dialogue, for honest and serious talks, and stated that international affairs need to be transferred to a policy of realism, common sense, and mutually advantageous cooperation.

Joint Communique Adopted

LD312327 Moscow TASS in English 2229 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Havana October 31 TASS -- All-round cooperation between the CMEA member-countries will continue developing on a mutually beneficial foundation, for the sake of prosperity of every fraternal country and the whole of the socialist community. That was reaffirmed by the 39th meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance which has held at the level of heads of government and ended in the capital of the Republic of Cuba today.

The CMEA member-countries who gathered for a meeting of the council's session in Havana, the capital of the first socialist state in the American Continent, noted with satisfaction the enhanced prestige of the Republic of Cuba in the socialist community and the whole world.

Summing up the results of implementation of the decisions of the CMEA economic summit conference and instructions of the 38th (extraordinary) meeting of the CMEA session, which were held in Moscow, the participants in the session noted that the strategic course, which was adopted by the economic conference, produces tangible results in the work aimed at broadening and deepening cooperation of countries of the socialist community, promotes consolidation of their unity and cohesion, the strengthening of the positions of socialism in the world.

The session summed up the results of cooperation of the fraternal countries over the past year which oriented for acceleration of scientific-technical progress. A number of major general agreements were signed on cooperation in the sphere of electronics, micro processor and robot engineering. Joint elaboration began of a comprehensive programme of scientific-technical progress of the CMEA member-countries for 15-20 years. The importance was emphasized of realization of the guidelines of the economic conference in giving assistance to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Republic of Cuba and the Mongolian People's Republic in development their economy, broadening participation in the international socialist division of labour.

The participants in the meeting considered the course of work in coordinating national economic plans of the fraternal countries for 1986-1990. It was noted that the CMEA member-countries are laying the firm material basis for further confident socio-economic development. Concrete tasks were set for the concluding stage of that work.

Long-term comprehensive measures in cooperation in the sphere of energy, fuel and raw materials were approved at the meeting. They envisage joint construction of big economic projects, development of specialisation and concentration of production of energy and material saving machinery and equipment.

The construction of the Krivoi Rog Ore Dressing Complex, the Yamburg-USSR western frontier trunk gas pipeline is planned on the USSR's territory. The joint use of coal deposits is envisaged in Poland and capacities are to be created in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for the production of mangesite. Capacities for the production of nickel-cobalt containing products are to be established in the Republic of Cuba, development of non-ferrous metals is planned in the Mongolian People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. A number of projects are to be built in other countries.

Measures were improved for further perfection of the Organisation of Multilateral Cooperation within the CMEA framework. What is at issue is enhancing of the role of CMEA and its bodies in solution of major problems in the sphere of material production, consolidation of the treaty-based foundation of cooperation.

The participants in the session noted that the development of the CMEA member-countries is taking place in a complicated international situation, and expressed the unanimous striving to continue doing the utmost to preserve peace on earth, to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, to curb the arms race.

A protocol was signed on the results of the session and the communique was adopted, which is printed in the press.

The next meeting of the CMEA session is to be held in Warsaw in 1985.

The participants in the session received with profound grief the news about the tragic death of the chairman of the Non-aligned Movement, Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi and observed a minute of silence in her memory.

Delivering the concluding speech, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba Fidel Castro noted that the work of the meeting of the CMEA session was held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and confidence and expressed satisfaction with its results.

Tikhonov, Castro Sign Agreement

LD010552 Moscow TASS in English 0548 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Havana November 1 TASS -- A meeting between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov, who is heading a Soviet delegation to the 39th conference of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba Fidel Castro has been held in Havana.

During their conversation, held in an atmosphere of cordiality and full mutual understanding, the sides considered questions of further expanding and deepening cooperation between the two parties and states. They stressed the importance of the decisions of the CMEA economic summit in Moscow in June, this year, as well as of the 39th conference of the CMEA session in Havana for ensuring the further development of fraternal countries.

The head of the Soviet Government highly assessed Cuba's constructive foreign policy line, noted its high international prestige. Fidel Castro stressed the Soviet Union's immense role in extending fraternal aid and support to the Cuban people who are building socialism.

The sides expressed serious concern over the continued heightening of tensions in Central America and the Caribbean, voiced solidarity with the peoples upholding the right to free, independent development.

Nikolay Tikhonov and Fidel Castro signed a long-term programme of developing economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Cuba for a period ending in 2000.

Tikhonov Departs Havana

LD010028 Moscow TASS in English 0022 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Havana November 1 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov who headed the Soviet delegation at the 39th meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, left Havana for Moscow.

He was seen off from Havana's Jose Marti Airport by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Chairman of the State and the Council of Ministers of Cuba Fidel Castro; Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, First Deputy Chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic Raul Castro; alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic Humberto Perez member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the USSR Lionel Soto.

Returns to Moscow

LD011036 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 1 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR who led the Soviet delegation to the 39th meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, returned to Moscow from Havana.

Cuban, East European Reportage

For Cuban, East European, and other reportage on the 39th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, which began in Havana on 29 October, including the text of the opening speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro, see the Cuba section of the 29 October Latin American DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

LOMEYKO HOLDS PRESS BRIEFING ON TERRORISM

LD311258 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 31 TASS -- The important and urgent issue "on inadmissibility of the Policy of State Terrorism and Any Actions by States Aimed at Undermining the Socio-Political Systems in other Sovereign States" has been included in the agenda of the 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly at the USSR's proposal, first deputy head of the Foreign Ministry press department Vladimir Lomeyko recalled at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists today. The briefing was concerned with the problem of inadmissibility of the policy of state terrorism.

Representatives of many countries who addressed the General Assembly session regard it as very topical and important the adoption of a resolution denouncing the policy and practice of state-sponsored terrorism as a method of conducting affairs with other states and peoples, Lomeyko stressed. [sentence as received] He recalled that Washington is continuing its undeclared war against Nicaragua. Its scope and brutal methods employed in it are evidenced by secret CIA instructions for Nicaraguan contras, which have become known to the public. Threats are made and provocations staged against Cuba only because it has chosen an independent path.

The United States, said the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, defying basic international norms, and often its own legislation, carries out unceremonious interference in the internal affairs of other nations. It does not conceal that this is done because Washington does not like the social orders in one state of another.

Israel is carrying out a policy of state terrorism against Lebanon and other Arab countries while relying on "strategic cooperation" with the United States.

The latest public statements by U.S. Administration officials, in particular, by Secretary of State Shultz, Vladimir Lomeyko said, indicate not only the intention to carry on and intensify this practice but the attempts to rationalize some "right to preventive strikes" in any part of the world and at any "target". It will be sufficient for this merely to label the target as "terrorist" and to say that the USA "protects its strategic interests." This course constitutes a grave threat to universal peace, the independence of the peoples, democracy and social progress.

As for the USSR, it opposes in principle the theory and practice of terrorism, in particular, in international relations. The Soviet Union is both against terrorism at the state level and against acts of terrorism resulting in senseless loss of life and disrupting the diplomatic activities of states and their representative.

The news about the tragic death of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi caused deep sorrow in the Soviet Union, Vladimir Lomeyko said. The Soviet people, he stressed, denounced the criminals and their inspirers, who had raised their hand against the outstanding political figure and the leader of the Non-aligned Movement.

Answering journalists' questions, Lomeyko stressed that by accusing Middle East countries of conducting a policy of terrorism, the United States of America pursue the aim of justifying Israel's policy of state terrorism against the Arab people of Palestine, Lebanon and other Arab countries. And the United States itself is also responsible for the death of civilians in Lebanon. The world has not forgotten the salvoes fired by the battleship New Jersey, bringing death and destruction to long-suffering Lebanese soil.

Under the pretext of combatting international terrorism, which is a tag the U.S. Administration hangs on national liberation movements as well as on socialist countries, the authorities of the United States are seeking to distort the policy of these movements and countries and justify their own policy of government-sponsored terrorism.

Vladimir Lomeyko characterised as "an act of contempt for international law" the undisguised act of aggression launched by the major capitalist power, the USA, against sovereign Grenada. That tiny country, he said, was crushed by an army boot only because it had chosen its own road for development.

Facts show, Lomeyko continued, that the U.S. secret services extend their operations not only to Latin America, Africa and the Middle East but also to West European countries. CIA agents are involved in many acts of terrorism against progressive European leaders. They are also implicated in a slander campaign instigated from the other side of the ocean against progressive anti-war movements in Western Europe.

Touching upon the so-called Antonov cases, Vladimir Lomeyko said it was one of graphic examples of how Bulgaria and other socialist countries were slandered under a far-fetched pretext but without any ground whatsoever. We pointed out that many public figures in Italy were convinced that the arrest and investigation of the Bulgarian citizen were unlawful.

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL ISSUES STATEMENT ON GANDHI

LD311522 Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Helsinki October 31 TASS -- The World Peace Council issued today (Helsinki, 31.10. 1984) the following statement:

On the Assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi:

The World Peace Council has learnt with deep shock and sorrow of the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. This barbarous act of murder was clearly inspired by the enemies of peace and national unity and independence and the best causes for which Madame Indira Gandhi stood and worked. The assassination is the result of a heinous conspiracy of reactionary forces, internal and external, against India's constructive foreign policy of peace and non-alignment, for nuclear disarmament, for ending poverty and hunger in the world.

The death of Madame Indira Gandhi is a terrible loss to the peace forces in the world. Madame Gandhi had played an outstanding role in strengthening the cause of world peace as Prime Minister of India and as chairperson of the Movement of Non-aligned countries. The assassination of Madame Indira Gandhi is a dastardly attack on India's consistent stand in support of world peace and development. It is also an attack on the Non-aligned Movement and the causes for which this movement stands -- peace, development, social justice, sovereignty and territorial integrity of nations.

On behalf of hundreds of millions of its supporters in national committees in one hundred and forty countries, the World Peace Council expresses its deepest sympathy with the people of India in this hour of their great tragedy and conveys its heartfelt condolences to the Government of India, the Indian Parliament and members of Madame Indira Gandhi's family.

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL CONDEMNS GENOCIDE IN BRAZIL

LD311803 Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Helsinki October 31 TASS -- Follows the statement of the World Peace Council:

Call for Condemnation of the Genocide Committed in Brazil Against Various Indigenous Populations

World public opinion has been shocked by the recent revelation made by the president of the Movement of the Preservation of Life, Mrs Sonia Regina de Brito Pereira, in an extensive report presented to the director of the United Nations Environmental Programme which informs of the total liquidation of whole tribes and the death of approximately 7,000 men, women and children in a region of Brazil.

According to the report, the Pentagon was trying to hide this ecological crime, since under the pretext of constructing hydroelectric plants, defoliants chemically similar to dioxine, a product employed by the U.S. Armed Forces in its criminal war against Vietnam were used in an area approximately three thousand square kilometres.

The studies carried out by experts in the region where these events took place and the death of the settlers especially children, show that chemical products were being used on an experimental basis by such firms as Dow-Chemical of the United States, Agromax of Japan and Kapemix of Brazil.

The experiments were meant to be kept secret and after the first investigations all the contaminated area was flooded to hide the crime.

It is impossible to say beforehand what will happen to this area which according to Belisario Bastos, a Brazilian authority, reminded him of the scenario following a nuclear explosion.

Important personalities and organizations of different countries have shown concern over this information and are demanding that specialised international bodies carry out investigations in order to find the truth of the matter as well as the express their condemnation of the use of defoliants by the Pentagon on Latin American soil.

In the face of this monstrous crime, the World Peace Council calls upon all peace movements worldwide, international and regional organizations, governments and parliaments to strongly condemn this act of barbarism which has cost the lives of thousands of people and is threatening with extinction more that 25,000 species of flora and fauna.

World public opinion and all democratic organisations must demand an immediate and thorough investigation into these criminal acts, and condemn the perpetrators of these atrocities which are comparable only to the methods of Nazi extermination, as well as urge the United Nations and its specialised agencies and governments to start inquiries aimed at bringing to light those responsible for this massacre.

OPEC HOLDS MEETING ON OIL PRICES IN GENEVA

LD312346 Moscow TASS in English 2256 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Geneva October 31 TASS -- An extraordinary meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum-Exporting Countries (OPEC) has closed here today. The participants in the meeting discussed problems concerning the measures to stabilise the market and the world oil prices.

After a long discussion, the oil ministers from 13 OPEC member-countries have reached agreement on a cut in daily oil output down to 16 million barrels and distribution in this connection of quotas. As follows from the statement for the press issued here, the OPEC member-countries have also decided to preserve the existing structure of the oil prices at the level of 29 American dollars for a barrel and thus stengthen the stability of the world oil market.

The session has also discussed the problem in connection with the difference in the prices of various grades of oil. To outline appropriate recommendations for the next OPEC meeting, it has been decided to form a ministerial cabinet from the ministers of oil and mineral resources of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Libya with Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani at its head.

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY DEBATES KAMPUCHEAN QUESTION

LD010138 Moscow TASS in English 2320 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] New York October 31 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

The debate on the so-called "Kampuchean question" imposed by Washington on the 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly is assessed by many delegations as an attempt to camouflage the imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, to cover up with the United Nations flag a provocative campaign conducted by the United States against Kampuchea.

The United States ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick set herself the unsavoury aim of distorting the situation in the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea and Southeast Asia. Contrary to the well-known facts about remarkable successes of the Kampuchean people in the restoration of the country, the emissary of the Reagan administration made a recourse to outright lie by asserting that the population of the People's Republic of Kampuchea suffers from hunger and its economy is in disarray.

The United States representative did not say a word about the fact that the tragedy through which the Kampuchean people has lived is rooted in the United States imperialist aggression against the people of Indochina in the 60s-70s.

Washington's brazen manoeuvres aimed at the aggravation of the situation in Southeast Asia and interference in the internal affairs of the Kampuchean people were resolutely rebuffed from the rostrum of the United Nations General Assembly. Ambassador of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations Kithong Vongsay said that the seat of tension exists not within Kampuchea but on its border with Thailand for the reason that Thailand allows the United States to use its territory for the training and arming of gangs of Khmer reactionaries. The debate imposed on the General Assembly promotes the preservation of tension in the region, means an open interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs.

The free Kampuchean people is engaged in the constructive work to restore its country, said India's ambassador to the United Nations Nataragan Krishnan. Representatives of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, whose government has been recognized by many countries of the world must immediately assume places in the United Nations, the speaker stressed.

GROMYKO RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR HARTMAN

LD311647 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR minister of foreign affairs, today received Hartman, U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, at the latter's request.

During the course of the conversation, certain questions of bilateral Soviet-American relations and individual international problems were discussed.

'SECRET' NSC MEETING, U.S. TERRORISM REPORTED

LD312205 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 31 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The White House continues artificially heightening tension with regard to Nicaragua. The threat of Washington's military intervention, its provocative actions, political assassinations and terror is looming over the entire region of Central America. According to reports of the U.S. press, a secret meeting of the United States National Security Council was held yesterday in the White House and was presided over by Reagan. At that meeting the attention was concentrated on discussing and agreeing upon "concrete actions of the United States" against Nicaragua, as well as the situation in Central America.

Thus, with six days to go before the elections in the United States and five days before the elections in Nicaragua, the highest leaders of the Reagan administration are hastily drawing up the plans of implementing their policy of state terrorism, of gross interference in internal affairs of other countries.

Politicians, public figures, the Western mass media daily cite a spate of concrete facts of the Reagan administration's violation of the generally recognized norms of interstate relations, facts of international brigandage and lawlessness, of ill-intentioned exacerbation of the situation in some or other state that evoked Washington's displeasure.

Wars -- historic insanities, ideological conflicts happened in the world, but history knows of no such insanity of international policy of state terrorism, in the scopes in which it is conducted by the U.S. rulers now. Numerous facts, figures, names of victims of the policy of terrorism implmented by the CIA and the Pentagon can be given. But this is only what has been uncovered.

And how many crimes have not been revealed, and how many new ventures are undertaken in the framework of the same policy of state terrorism. The participants in a forum of representatives of a number of Central American countries under way in Panama ("For Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples of Central America"), point in their speeches with unconcealed concern to a real possibility of a new large military venture of the United States patterned on the Grenadian one in case Reagan is re-elected president. This is a justifiable concern.

Member of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress from the Democratic Party Dellums, speaking in the University of California admitted that the present administration, staking on force as the basis of its foreign policy, openly interferes in the affairs of sovereign states: attempts to overthrow Nicaragua's lawful government continue unabated, the bloody dictatorships of El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala are supported, recourse if made to assassinations, blackmail, bribes. This is shown by the practice and numerous facts of the policy of state terrorism and international brigandage implemented by the U.S. Administration.

U.S. MEDIA, CONGRESSMEN CITED ON CIA MANUAL

LD310048 Moscow TASS in English 2244 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Washington October 31 TASS -- The policy of institutionalized terrorism has been adopted by the Reagan administration since its coming to power. This is convincingly borne out by the facts in connection with the drawing up and publication of the CIA's "manual" for anti-Nicaraguan counter-revolutionary murderers. In its special programme the ABC television company reported that the CIA's decision to start training anti-Nicaraguan rebels in methods of subversion and murder was taken already at the time when the Reagan administration only came to office.

Cameramen of the television company filmed a series of interviews of chiefs of Somocista gangs. The latter reaffirmed that the CIA chiefs had been planning to compile a "manual" to facilitate the task of overthrowing the Sandinist government set to them by Washington. Representatives of the administration, it was pointed out in the programme, demanded that the text of the "manual" should make no use of the word "murder", but use instead the term "neutralisation", which has changed nothing in essence. We were expected to kill, a rebel said in an interview with the American television company. The dirty war provided for the use of such unlawful methods as murder, but the CIA officials not only knew about that, they inspired them, it was pointed out in the course of an ABC interview.

Now representatives of the administration are dodging and shifting in an attempt to deny the aims of the undeclared war against Nicaragua. Thus, addressing a press conference in the State Department, its official spokesman John Hughes said that the claims that the U.S. policy is directed at overthrowing the Sandinist regime are wrong. Yet, he refused to comment on the instructions contained in the CIA's "manual" on "neutralising" the Nicaraguan leaders.

According to the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES, the very dispute around the CIA's "manual" has made the administration and indirectly, President Reagan, express support for the campaign to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government. In the course of the debate with Walter Mondale, the newspaper noted, the President did not express objections against the basic content of the manual descriving guerrilla warfare as a form of political warfare by means of which it is planned to overthrow the Sandinists in Nicaragua.

Thus, as Democratic Congressman Michael Barnes believes, Reagan confirms that the aim of his policy, which his critics permanently point out, was to get rid of the Sandinists. If the administration has endorsed this "manual", its policy aims at overthrowing the legitimate government, said Republican senator Charles Mathias.

The American press also reports fresh data, from which it follows that Washington's undeclared war against Nicaragua is gaining in scope. Apart from the CIA, an increasingly active part in it is played by American special troops. The secret "Seals" unit from the U.S. Navy and the special "Delta" Army unit, W. Jackson, a former official of the State Department and of the special Senate Commiteee on Intelligence, noted in the newspaper BALTIMORE SUN, are often committed to action in such operations. Thus, he points out, the U.S. Armed Forces take part in clandestine military operations in order to bypass law and evade Congress control. A particularly sinister note is struck in this connection with the report on a meeting of the National Security Council in the White House, which, as officials admitted, covered chiefly the latest developments in Central America.

KORNILOV VIEWS CIA ROLE IN STATE TERRORISM

LD312143 Moscow TASS in English 2114 GMT 31 Oct 84

["Terrorism Is Their Weapon" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 1 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The recent call by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz for launching "preventive strikes" against so-called potential terrorists is evidence of Washington's intentions to increase the scope of its policy of institutionalised terrorism, to go over from separate clandestine operations to an open war against those who are opposing Reagan's ambition to force American diktat everywhere, the American newspaper DAILY WORLD says. Indeed, this is really so.

As the American U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT magazine points out, over the period from 1945 to 1972, with the exception of three years (1955, 1956, and 1959), American troops, aircraft and naval ships interfered almost in every part of the world -- in Europe, Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and Latin America. But the crude, shameless interference in the affairs of sovereign countries is perpetrated by the United State ruling circles not only with the help of the Pentagon, but also with the help of the so-called "intelligence community", above all the CIA, notorious as a centre of provocation and subversion. This is well known from history: It is precisely the CIA which once "ensured" the overthrow of the Mossadeq government in Iran and a reactionary coup in Guatemala. It is precisely the CIA which prepared in 1961 an invasion of Cuba by mercenary gangs and controlled the military-fascist putsch in Chile. This is also seen from events of the present: It is precisely the CIA which stages intervention against Nicaragua, arms and trains bandits and terrorists who perpetrated brutalities in Afghanistan's territory. It is precisely the CIA which patronises the racists of the Republic of South Africa and supports the Pol Pot gangs, which are responsible for genocide against their own people.

Any, even the foulest, the most heinous and criminal methods, up to political assassinations, are used in the "secret war" waged in various regions of the world by the black army of the American knights of cloak and dagger. Follows a part of the chronicle of the crimes perpetrated by the CIA, its emissaries, mercenaries and assistants.

1961 -- The assassination of Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba of the Republic of Congo (Zaire)
1967 -- Short work made of Che Guevara, an outstanding Cuban revolutionary
1969 -- The assassination of E. Mondlane, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front
1973 -- Murder of Chilean President Salvador Allende
1975 -- Murder of President M. Rahman of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
1976 -- Orlando Letelier, foreign minister in the Allende government, dies at the hands of hired murders
1983 -- Assassination of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada

When dirty linen is washed in public, this only damages the CIA's ability to perform its functions effectively, S. Turner, former director of the American espionage and sabotage agency, complains on these days in the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES. Yes, there are some people in the USA who would very much wish to conceal, camouflage the dirty and bloody traces left all over the world by the Langley knights of cloak and dagger. But it is aptly said that there is nothing secret that would not sooner or later become obvious! More and more criminal actions of the CIA become known to the public touching off wrathful protests and anger of millions of people, who evaluate these actions, with good reason, as a component part of the aggressive, hegemonistic foreign policy, on which Washington banks.

REAGAN VETOES SHOW INDIFFERENCE TOWARD U.S. PUBLIC

LD311559 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Washington October 31 TASS -- President Reagan has vetoed a number of acts which were earlier adopted by the U.S. Congress. They envisaged creation of jobs for a part of young unemployed Americans and allocation of money for the needs of the medical attendance service in poor quarters.

The President tried to justify his actions by the need of some "economy" though the cost of those programmes accounts only for a tiny part of U.S. record-high military expenditures planned for the current fiscal year.

Commenting on the President's veto, member of the House of Representatives Democrat Henry Waxman said that it provided vivid illustration of the President's indifference and hostility for programmes aimed at improving the health and well-being of the American people.

PRAVDA REVIEWS COURSE OF U.S. ELECTION CAMPAIGN

PM310920 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 84 First Edition p 6

[Own correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "Stars and Stripes Carousel. U.S. Election Campaign Notes"]

[Text] New York, Oct -- Country music "king" Roy Acuff has turned 81 years old. The occasion was celebrated at the capital's famous Nashville Auditorium, where the best known singers perform. President Reagan also came to the auditorium. Now, on the eve of the elections, he has to show himself to be a fan of simple country tunes. The President personally sang "Happy Birthday To You." He then recalled one of old man Roy's popular songs -- "We're Living in Two Different Worlds." There you are, this applies to the Republicans and the Democrats: the former give the country porsperity and strength, the latter would give it a new crisis, the President joked.

"This guy Reagan has restored order in the country and straightened everything out," the country music "king" said as he wiped away tears of emotion.

All this was shown in close-up on television. It also delivered the votes of fans of simple country music, ordinary folks from the American heartland whose votes are so necessary.

Stars and stripes chauvinism is again running through all the colors of the rainbow: another television channel was rerunning, for the umpteenth time, the commercial glorifying the White House incumbent. The American flag has fluttered on the screen more than 200 times and the President keeps on appearing surrounded by men in military uniform, including the brave Marines who trampled Grenada's freedom and independence. The President describes them as "heroes."

How are the Democrats countering this jingoistic barrage and how are they trying to attract the voters' attention? Perhaps through the extravagant escapade of former President J. Carter, seemingly forgotten by everyone, who arrived in New York to repair a poorhouse with his own hand. This goes to show how kind and sensitive the Democrats are and how concerned they are for the poor, the homeless, and the unemployed. But will there be enough nails to repair these slums if Reagan is returned to power and allocates all metal for missiles, the former Democratic President seems to warn. Next time he is going to travel to Nicaragua and repair the houses which, the former President hints, the Reagan administration is destroying there through the agency of the terrorists.

The Republicans are not to be left behind, and launch their "secret weapon": the charm and beauty of former "Miss America" Cheryl Prewitt. She accuses Democratic vice presidential candidate G. Ferraro of all mortal sins.

Many people outside the United States consider that the U.S. election campaign boils down to a duel between two candidates -- a Republican and a Democrat -- whose election contest consumes thousands of dollars each day. How ignorant! These two do have their officially registered rivals: An old lady from Topeka, Kansas, for example, who heard the voice of God commanding her to join the election contest. Or Texan Bob Lamb, a former serviceman. He is a presidential candidate proposing to terminate unemployment by creating vacancies for...diggers of nuclear shelters. Or San Antonio landowner W. Camps, who decided to fight for the White House in order to expose the conspiracy by Washington and Moscow to change the weather on earth.

There are a few dozen more candidates like them. Nothing but freedom of choice and speech, really. No one arrests them the way protesters against the nuclear threat are arrested, no one removes their antigovernment placards.

But many people in America do believe that this is really true, that there is an extensive choice; they believe that the stars and stripes carousel means democrary.

I think that the Republicans have cast their characters better and learned their parts better in this daily traditional election show with its bravura music, crowd scenes all over the country and spectacular appearances by "Miss America" and former presidents.

You only have to look at the incumbent President, who feels he is in his element in this farcical atmosphere. Especially since the Republican supporting cast, playing up to him, have learned their parts by heart. I can still hear the mighty roar of "Four more years!" which shook the walls of the Dallas convention center. From the first day of the Republican convention to the last, the tone was set by the archconservatives, the anticommunists, and the fat cats at whose bidding the party's election platform was written and adopted. The moderate, centrist wing was simply forced to shut up. Reactionary extremism, the military-industrial complex, and fanatic ministers like J. Falwell of the so-called "Moral Majority" were running the show.

The newspapers report that the presidential candidates alone have already spent tens of millions of dollars on their election campaigns. It has been learned that five of the Pentagon's largest contractors (Lockheed, Grumman, General Electric, General Dynamics, and Boeing) have essentially paid no taxes on net profits in excess of 10 billion dollars in the last 3 years. So what are a few millions to them?

U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT has revealed how contributions from the masters of the arms concerns find their way straight into the coffers of the Reagan-Bush election campaign, circumventing federal restrictions via machinations involving various committees. The money is used to organize enthusiastic meetings with the President that are broadcast on national television and are meant to convince potential voters of his popularity.

R. Reagan decided to use this money to make a whistle-stop tour of Ohio. In order to rub salt in the Democrats' wounds, he traveled in the railroad car that was used in 1948 for a similar election tour by Democratic President H. Truman. Several hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent on this publicity trip. At each station, the President was greeted by previously assembled crowds.

American democracy is colorful and has many aspects, both in terms of stars and in terms of stripes. Nevertheless, when I saw a television news report from Toledo, I recalled the Dallas policemen, dressed all in black, cruelly beating demonstrators outside the building where the Republican convention was being held. Just recently, following their example, California's "guardians of law and order" broke up a demonstration by people carrying placards reading "Reagan means nuclear war!", "Yesterday Vietnam! Today El Salvador! Tomorrow Nicaragua?"

Things in New York have gone so far that a 3-year-old child was detained. He was forced to take off a t-shirt with the slogan "Stop neutron Ron!" or else he would not have been allowed to enter his kindergarten, where he was due to hear "Uncle President" speak.

Nevertheless, not everything is going smoothly for the Republicans and their jingoistic and forcedly optimistic election show. America today faces very serious domestic and especially foreign policy problems. "Lies!" -- that was the chant by participants in an anti-Reagan march in Portland after they had heard Reagan's assurances that his administration has, or so he claims, brought "prosperity" and "affluence" to the United States. AP noted that an "openly anti-Reagan atmosphere reigned" at the rally and in the city as a whole. The latest opinion polls show that 69 percent of Americans consider that there can be no victors in a nuclear war. Ninety-six percent of them hold the view that to exacerbate relations with the Soviet Union is a most dangerous adventure.

It is no accident that, in the rush to capture votes, people in Washington have suddenly started talking about their desire to hold talks on arms control, establish stable relations with the Soviet Union, and so on. Nevertheless, the actual deeds of the U.S. Administration prove the exact opposite.

W. Mondale, G. Ferraro, and their campaign team are trying to offer at least a particle of common sense in opposition to the present irresponsible course of fanning the nuclear missile arms race in every way. In one of his latest statements, for example, the Democratic presidential candidate declared that, if he comes to power, he will announce a moratorium on the testing and deployment of space-based weapons, advocate a nuclear arms freeze, and meet the Soviet leaders within 6 months.

We must not, however, forget that Mondale was vice president in the previous U.S. Administration that imposed the decision on its NATO allies to deploy Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe and developed the doctrine of "limited" nuclear war and other militarist plans.

The election carousel is turning everywhere. Television debates between the candidates -- Reagan and Mondale, Bush and Ferraro -- have already taken place. The color screen showed reciprocal attacks, accusations, verbal traps, and sarcastic smiles.

W. Mondale and G. Ferraro tried to score points by exposing the Republican policies that have led to cutbacks in social programs. Not to be left behind, R. Reagan and G. Bush strove to shift all the blame onto the Democrats for the inherited economic and social crisis, including the vast federal budget deficit, while claiming credit for the cyclical economic upsurge that has led to a slight fall in unemployment.

"The bright rays of the sun of hope and emerging opportunities are shining up ahead," the President declared in this connection. Nevertheless, they have somehow failed to reach the dilapidated home of Terry Gardner, an unemployed man from Birmingham, Alabama, whose wife also lost her job recently, with five children to feed and clothe. "Four years ago I had a good job. I will hardly be as lucky now," the head of the family says in despair.

These rays of hope are not shining on 68-year-old pensioner D. Armstrong, either, who like many other elderly Americans, under the incumbent administration, has had her income from social programs halved. "I think that if R. Reagan is elected for another term, things will get even worse.... We will starve, freeze, die." This is how this woman sees the future.

There are forces in the country, however, that defend the true interests of the working people and the poorest strata of the population. They are the Communist Party of the U.S.A., whose presidential candidate is its General Secretary Gus Hall, with A. Davis as vice presidential candidate. The Communist Party takes a consistent stance against the anticommunist hysteria with which the Reagan administration is trying to deceive the people's masses. The question of the danger of war has become a key issue in the U.S. Communists' election campaign.

Nevertheless, under the conditions of American society, where the almighty dollar rules, the Communists cannot propagandandize their ideas sufficiently widely or engage in an equal struggle for votes. Their presidential and vice presidential candidates are subjected to shameless discrimination.

It is not only the Communists, but also many Americans who do not share their views -- and there are more and more of them -- who are seriously thinking about politics, especially on the eve of the election. These Americans know that in our nuclear age, the destiny of the United States and the whole world is largely dependent on their choice.

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO BLACKMAIL ESTONIAN FILM DIRECTOR

LD311341 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Report by TASS political observer B. Chekhonin]

[Text] The course of U.S. imperialist circles toward aggravating international tension to the maximum, at all costs, in order to make things difficult for socialism, is going hand in hand with the sharp stepping up of all forms of subversive activity against our country. The CIA and other Western special services are acting as one of the basic strike forces in this. The U.S. espionage community does not shrink from any of the most dirty tricks in subversive activity against the USSR. Provocation, shadowing, and blackmail of many Soviet people abroad have become a virtually constant phenomenon. We asked TASS political observer Boris Chekhonin to relate some examples of the subversive work of foreign intelligence services against Soviet citizens.

[Begin Chekhonin recording] I came to meet Elbert Tuganov at the Tallinnfilm studios. The conversation did not start immediately. "Is it worth digging up the past?" Tuganov asked. Well, to a certain extent, Tuganov's mood was understandable. During his many years of work at Tallinfilm, this film director, who is well known in Estonia, became accustomed to the press asking him about his creative successes and plans, but here a story on a totally different subject was expected of him, a story concerning the circumstances of a grave crime. This incident occurred recently.

Elbert Tuganov went on a tour of Morocco and Spain with a group of Soviet cinematographers. In Morocco, Tuganov made friends easily and unthinkingly with a talkative and, so it seemed, friendly married couple from the FRG. Then, a week later, this selfsame couple unexpectedly bumped into him on the streets of Madrid, a strange coincidence. Tuganov did not give it any thought, and sat down with the couple on a park bench and fell into conversation with them on a person-to-person level as it is called. From the weather and beauty of the Spanish capital, they moved on to politics. The West German tourist boldly criticized the government that had resigned, dropping well-aimed and malicious comments. When the tourist suddenly turned the conversation to the subject of the Soviet Union, which he had allegedly visited, Tuganov decided to give as much criticism in reply as he had gotten from the West German tourist.

At the time, I did not pay particular attention to my remarks, Tuganov told me later in Tallinn. I gave an appraisal of people and events without thinking about whether they were true or correct. Suddenly sobering up, Tuganov's fit of criticism began to die down, and he suddenly saw his partner in conversation switching off the microphone of a miniature tape recorder clipped to his tie. "What are you doing?" Elbert said, taken aback. The tourist smiled ironically.

"It was interesting to hear frank critical statements from a Soviet art figure," he said. He was obviously satisfied. He had skillfully gotten the Soviet to talk freely, and pushed him to statements of a more than dubious nature, or more precisely, to slander his own country. The job of the beater [zagonshchik], the CIA jargon for those whose job it is to blackmail Soviet people abroad, was complete. Now he had only to await instructions on what to do with his catch.

Here Tuganov saw through the plan as well. He realized that the meeting in Madrid, the skillfully hidden tape recorder, the conversation provoking him to find fault were all no coincidence. Tuganov was gripped with fear. He thought he would get no praise in the homeland for his slander. Thus, the decision not to return to Tallinn grew. He reported to one of Madrid's police stations and asked for political asylum.

The turncoat was settled in a cheap hotel. Meanwhile, behind the scenes, feverish negotiations began about how to get rid of the immigrant from Estonia. The Western countries' authorities were in no hurry to reply to his tearful entreaties for political asylum. He was needed by the CIA and the Western special services primarily as their agent living and working in his own homeland, Soviet Estonia. It was on this basis that they prepared the provocation, but he had unexpectedly spoiled their plans and did not want to return to the USSR.

Visits to Tuganov by representatives of the special services became more frequent. On one occasion, they showed him a series of photographs: these are staff of the Soviet Embassy in Madrid; which ones do you know? Share your information about them. Tuganov knew nobody and nothing. Useless from the point of view of intelligence on people, he was moved out of the hotel and transferred to the hotel at one of the monasteries. That way, it was easier and cheaper to maintain the voluntary outcast. In order to pay for his bread, the turncoat worked in the orchard, digging up the dry trees, gathering almonds, figs, and walnuts. He dug them up and felt how he was pulling up his own roots from his beloved art, from the memory of his now distant family, as well as from those who had been near and dear.

Time passed quickly, but even more quickly, under the influence of his reflections, the decision to return to the homeland matured more and more. Tuganov understood that, as they say, he had made quite a mess of things [drov nalomano nemalo]. But the thought of what he was responsible for receded in the face of the horror of the situation he had doomed himself to; of being an outcast.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to which Tuganov addressed an official request via the Soviet Embassy in Madrid, decided on his case in the affirmative. Everything was taken into account: the circumstances of his committing an error under the influence of a provocation planned by the special services; his sincere repentance; and his past merits.

The case of Tuganov is not unique. The Washington special services are actively working not just against tourists and Soviet citizens on prolonged business trips abroad. But more on this when you hear from me again.

PRC RAILROAD OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON USSR VISIT

PM291637 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 21 Oct 84 p 4

[Vladimir Sinedubskiy report: "Seminar for Railwaymen"]

[Text] At a recent seminar in Moscow railway transport managers from the Asian and Pacific countries discussed the future development of railways and the electrification of the main cargo-intensive lines with lower capital inputs. The seminar was attended by experts from 12 countries, including India, China and Sri Lanka.

"The interest in Soviet railway lines can well be understood," our correspondent was told by Vasiliy Kalinichev, Deputy Minister of Railways. "We have more electrified lines than the USA, Britain, France and Japan taken together. The USSR has the world's longest electrified lines, among them the 6,500-km-long Moscow-Karym line, the Moscow-Kiev-Chop line, and others. We have built the world's most powerful electric locomotive which is equipped with a regenerative braking system and highly productive means of communication, automation and telemechanics."

Li Wan Yi, director of the PRC Electric Railway Construction Bureau, head of the Chinese delegation:

"We have been given a wonderful opportunity not only to have valuable discussions with Soviet scientists and railway specialists, but also to visit large production facilities that are equipped in line with the latest achievements in science and engineering. We have been to the North Caucasian railway, Bataisk electric locomotive depot, the Novocherkassk electric locomotive building plant; and we have seen the traction substation not far from Krasnodar. We were particularly impressed by the visit to the experimental ring in Shcherbinka near Moscow -- the first testing ground of its kind in the world."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KUNAYEV DELEGATION IN JAPAN

Visits Osaka, Returns to Tokyo

OW311115 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Kunayev, Supreme Soviet Presidium member, CPSU Central Committee Politburo members, and first secretary of the Kazakh Republic Communist Party, returned to Tokyo last night after winding up its tour of local Japanese cities. The delegation is currently on an official visit to Japan.

The delegation toured the Kansai area known for its exchanges with the USSR in various fields. Four cities in this area -- Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe and Maizuru -- have sister-city relations with Leningrad, Kiev, Riga, and Nakhodka, respectively. Meanwhile, the Kansai Japan-USSR Trade Promotion Council, whose membership includes major trading firms and manufacturers, is continuing vigorous activities.

The Soviet delegation visited the Matsushita electric industrial company yesterday and viewed its products with great interest.

At a meeting between the delegation and representatives of Japanese public organizations and business groups, Osaka Prefectural Governor Kishi said: We rejoice at this meeting with the high-level delegation from the USSR. This part of Japan maintains broad economic ties with the Soviet Union, the size of which is demonstrated by the fact that our trade with the Soviet Union accounts for more than one-third of the area's total trade.

Governor Kishi then noted that the delegation's visit will undoubtedly further contribute to the development of overall relations between the two nations and to improved ties between them.

In his response, Kunayev noted the great role played by Osaka and the Kansai area in the postwar adjustment of trade relations with the USSR, stating that the USSR and Japan, including the Kansai area, have the great possibility of sharply increasing trade in the future.

Reciprocal trade and economic cooperation, Kunayev continued, is a reliable route to improving bilateral ties and building a climate of confidence. At the same time, he highly appreciated the sister-city ties between Osaka and Leningrad, which mark their fifth anniversary this year.

In conclusion, Kunayev noted that during the tour of local cities, the delegation witnessed the diligence of the Japanese people and their desire for friendship and cooperation with the Soviet people.

On behalf of the 8 million residents of Osaka, Mayor Oshima handed the head of the Supreme Soviet delegation a symbolic key to the city of Osaka as a token of the city's desire to enhance its friendship with the Soviet people and develop Japan-USSR relations.

Zagladin, JCP Leaders Meet

LD311047 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo October 31 TASS -- A friendly meeting was held today between Vadim Zagladin, a member of the CPSU Central Committee, who is staying here on the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Mitsuhiro Kaneko, chairman of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan [JCP], Hiroshi Tachiki, member of the Standing Bureau of the Presidium of the Communist Party of Japan Central Committee, and Seji Niihara, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan.

Moscow TV Appraises Visit

LD312129 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 31 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The official visit to Japan by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Comrade Kunayev, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium member, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, is coming to an end.

[Report by I. Vykhukholev, identified by caption] The Soviet parliamentary delegation has spent 7 days in Japan. In that time it has had many conversations with state figures, leaders and members of both houses of parliament and with representatives of national business circles and public organizations. During the meetings, both sides expressed satisfaction at the resumption of Soviet-Japanese parliamentary contacts and interest in developing bilateral dialogue with the aim of deepening mutual understanding and confidence between the two countries, and improving the overall international atmosphere. The visit by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation has shown that both sides attach great importance to placing Soviet-Japanese relations on the path of progressive development, which would respond not only to the vital interests of both peoples, but also to the interests of peace and security in the Far East and in Asia as a whole.

[Begin interview with (I. Yokoyama), Japanese deputy, in Japanese with superimposed Russian translation] I am profoundly convinced that the visit to Japan by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation is of exceptionally important significance for the development of Japanese-Soviet political relations. Of course, there are still divergencies of views between us, but the visit has opened the way to an expansion of bilateral political, economic and cultural cooperation, and we are thoroughly delighted with this.

Delegation Departs For Home

LD010712 Moscow TASS in English 0709 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo November 1 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by the member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, D.A. Kunayev, which stayed here on an official visit has left for home.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by representatives of the working commissions of the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors of the Japanese parliament, Itiro Ozawa and Kaname Endo; the chairman of the parliamentary association of the Japanese-Soviet friendship, Loshio Sakarayti; deputies of parliament and other officials. Present at the airport was also the USSR Ambassador to Japan B.Ya. Pavlov.

JAPANESE SOCIALIST NEWSMEN VISIT 18-25 OCT

PM311430 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Japanese Socialists in the USSR"]

[Text] A delegation of press workers from the Japan Socialist Party [JSP] led by T. (Otsuka), member of the Central Executive Committee and chief of the JSP Central Executive Committee Press Organs Bureau, visited the Soviet Union 18-25 October at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation had detailed talks on questions of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and Soviet-Japanese relations at the CPSU Central Committee International Department, the PRAVDA and EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial bureaus, and NOVOSTI. It familiarized itself with Soviet reality in the Lithuanian SSR, Leningrad, and Moscow Oblast.

The Japanese Socialists noted with satisfaction that they had seen for themselves the Soviet people's successful resolution of the tasks of the country's further socioeconomic development and the Soviet Union's unswerving desire to maintain peace and remove the threat of a nuclear war.

BRIEFS

USSR, DPRK FISHING COOPERATION -- In Pyongyang, the 15th session of the Soviet-Korean mixed commission on fishing has been held. A working plan had been adopted on scientific-technical cooperation for 1985 envisaging the expansion of joint studies of fish reserves conducted by the socialist countries on Soviet research ships, and the exchange of materials and scientific work in the field of fisheries, including artificial breeding and growing seaweed and other sea products. Mutual quotas have been fixed for catching fish in the economic zones of the USSR and DPRK for 1985. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 23 Oct 84 LD]

FURTHER REPORTS ON GANDHI ASSASSINATION, AFTERMATH

Additional Details

LD311653 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] New Delhi October 31 TASS -- According to a report of the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA AGENCY (PTI), a villainous assassination of India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was committed in the morning today.

According to the agency, the crime was perpetrated at 9.40 of local time. Two persons from the prime minister's bodyguard, one of them wearing a uniform, another wearing civilian clothes, suddenly opened automatic weapons fire at close distance. Indira Gandhi was hit by eight bullets, four of them in the region of the abdomen. By the time she was delivered to the All-India Institute of Medical Science, where an urgent operation was performed on her, Indira Gandhi had lost much blood.

The physicians took all the necessary measures to save her life. Surgical operations and repeated blood transfusions were made. Yet they failed to save Indira Gandhi's life.

One of the assassins was killed on the scene of the crime by the bodyguards of the prime minister, and the second terrorist was injured, arrested and is now in hospital. The Indian PTI and UNI agencies report that the assassins belong to an extremist Sikh grouping.

India is in deep mourning. The entire people are sincerely grieving over the villainous murder of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, an outstanding stateswoman and political figure. Shock and horror are the words which can describe the reaction of the Indians to the news of the foul assassination of the head of the government. Balram Jakhar, the speaker of the House of the People, said that certain forces are out to destroy the democratic system in the country through violence and individual terror. But the people are resolved to fight to the end against the anti-national and subversive forces, he pointed out.

The assassination of Indira Gandhi is a grim warning to all that the forces of terror are out to undermine the country's national unity and territorial integrity, says a statement issued here by Rajeshwara Rao, general secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India.

A number of legislative assemblies of states interrupted their work and adopted resolutions condemning the bloody crime of the reactionary forces.

President Zail Singh of India, who was completing his tour of a number of foreign countries, has urgently returned to India. Rajiv Gandhi, the son of the prime minister, secretary general of the All-India Committee of the Indian National Congress (I) Party, has also urgently returned to the capital from a tour of the country.

According to a PTI agency report, an emergency cabinet meeting is in session in the building, where Indira Gandhi died.

Funeral Date Set

LD311642 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] New Delhi October 31 TASS -- By the decision of today's meeting of the new Indian Cabinet of Ministers chaired by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, the official ceremony of Indira Gandhi's funeral will take place Saturday, November 3, at 1600 local time. In keeping with the Indian national tradition, her body will be cremated on the bank of the Jamna river not far from Shantivana -- the site where the body of her father, Jawahar Lal Nehru, first prime minister of independent India, was cremated.

India in Mourning

LD011116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] India is in deep sorrow. A 12-day period of mourning has been proclaimed throughout the country. Business life has come to a standstill. National flags are at half-mast on all government buildings and state institutions and on the buildings of foreign diplomatic missions in Delhi. India is saying farewell to its glorious daughter, the outstanding statesman and politician, Prime Minister of the Republic Indira Gandhi, who died in Delhi yesterday as a result of a villainous assassination. In the early morning, as soon as the sun rose, the coffin containing the body of Indira Gandhi was brought out of her residence and placed on a gun carriage covered with the national flag. The cortege then set off for Teen Murti Bhavan, the memorial museum of the first prime minister of independent India, her father, Jawahar Lal Nehru, which is open from today for the public to bid farewell to the deceased. The Teen Murti Bhavan memorial hall is decked out for mourning. The coffin with the body of Indira Gandhi has been placed on a high bier covered with flowers and numerous wreaths. Since early morning today, tens of thousands of Indians have been converging on the Teen Murti Bhavan. Members of the Indian cabinet, MPs and prominent politicians and public figures arrived to pay their respects to Indira Gandhi. They are expressing their condolences to the new Indian prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, and members of the deceased's family.

Chernenko Sends Condolences

PM011257 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Rajiv Gandhi general secretary of the Indian National Congress (I)

Esteemed Rajiv Gandhi,

The Soviet people learned with pain and sorrow about the untimely death in a villainous assassination attempt of the glorious daughter of the great Indian people, an outstanding stateswoman and public figure, a fiery fighter for peace and securit- of the peoples and a great friend of the Soviet Union, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

The death of Indira Gandhi is a grievous loss for India. Serving for a long time in the responsible post of prime minister, Indira Gandhi did a good deal for the development and progress of India in every field and for the strengthening of her international positions.

Indira Gandhi enjoyed well-deserved prestige and profound respect on the international scene. She energetically and consistently championed stronger peace and security for the peoples and equal cooperation among states. Great services were rendered by Indira Gandhi in strengthening the unity and enhancing the international prestige of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Indira Gandhi attached much importance to strenghtening friendship and developing comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and India. In these days of mourning the Soviet leadership reiterates the Soviet Unions's constant striving to strengthen relations of friendship with the Republic of India.

Please accept, esteemed Rajiv Gandhi, profound condolences upon the death of your mother, the prime minister of India. The name of Indira Gandhi will remain forever in the grateful memory of the Soviet people.

Konstantin Chernenko

Soviet Leaders Cable Singh

PM011255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] His Excellency President of the Republic of Indira Mr Zail Singh.

Esteemed Mr. President;

We in the Soviet Union are shocked by the news of the untimely death as a result of the foul assassination of India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Soviet people wrathfully stigmatise the criminals and their patrons, who dared to raise their hand against the outstanding leader of India, who enjoyed well-deserved prestige and deep respect all over the world.

Indira Gandhi has made a great personal contribution to developing and deepening the traditional friendship and versatile cooperation between the Soviet Union and India.

On behalf of tne Soviet people, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers, we are expressing deep condolences to the people and Government of India over the tragic death of Indira Gandhi. Please, convey our sincere sympathy to the near and dear of the late prime minister.

The glorious name of Indira Gandhi will for ever remain in history.

Presidium of the USSR
Supreme Soviet
USSR Council of Ministers

Rajiv Gandhi Elected Premier

LD311501 Moscow TASS in English 1441 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] New Delhi October 31 TASS -- An urgent meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of India was held here today in connection with the death of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Discussed at the meeting was the situation that developed in the country as a result of the villainous assassination of outstanding state leader and politician Indira Gandhi.

According to a report of the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA, the participants in the meeting took the decision to elect son of the late Indira Gandhi, as the new prime minister. He is general secretary of the All-India Committee of the Indian National Congress (I). Rajiv Gandhi today was sworn in by India's President Zail Singh as the new head of India's Government.

Rajiv Gandhi Addresses Nation

LD312116 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] New Delhi October 31 TASS -- In an address to the nation broadcast and televised by Indian national radio and television tonight the new Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, urged the population of the country to show utmost restraint and to remain calm at the moment of profound sorrow for the entire nation.

Indira Gandhi was the mother not only to me but to the entire country, he said. She served the Indian people to the last drop of blood. The country knows how tirelessly and dedicatedly she worked for the development of India. All of you know how fondly she cherished the dream about a united, peaceful and prosperous India, India where all the citizens irrespective of their religion, language and political persuasions would live in one big family. Her premature death left that work unaccomplished. Precisely we are to carry it through. At a moment of deep sorrow we should show feelings of staunchness, courage and wisdom. It is necessary to remain calm and show utmost restraint. Indira Gandhi is no more but her cause lives on. I am sure that the entire people will realize this responsibility and we will staunchly endure this grave loss. The country, the Indian prime minister stressed in conclusion, entrusted me with immense responsibility and I will be able to meet it only with the support and cooperation of the entire people.

Cabinet Appeals for Calm, Unity

LD311926 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] New Delhi October 31 TASS -- The new Indian Cabinet, which held today its first session with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in chair, addressed an appeal to the Indian people to preserve tranquility, intercommunal concord and national unity. In a resolution expressing condolences over the untimely death of the universally recognized leader of the Indian Government Indira Gandhi, the cabinet has pledged to carry on the great cause of national construction, to which Indira Gandhi was loyal up to the last moment of her life.

The whole nation has been orphaned today as a result of the death of Indira Gandhi, a tireless fighter for national unity and the country's integrity, says the resolution. In her person the Nonaligned Movement has lost a great leader, and the world has lost an outstanding stateswoman. Indira Gandhi led the nation in the most difficult years for her country -- the periods of crises and external aggression. She has made a tremendous contribution to building a united and economically strong nation, which has become a model of economic independence.

Indira Gandhi lived and died in the name of India's national unity and integrity, and in this hour of mourning we call upon the whole country to preserve peace, intercommunal concord and unity, the appeal stresses.

Army Moves to Restore Calm

LD011121 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1106 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Delhi, 1 Nov (TASS) -- Indian Army subunits were today brought into the country's capital to help the civil authorities put an end to the religious and communal clashes provoked by hooligan elements following the villainous murder of Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi.

COMMENTARIES ON GANDHI'S ASSASSINATION

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Blames West

PM311710 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Nov 84 First Edition p 3

[S. Bulantsev article: "Indira Gandhi's Life Has Been Cut Short"]

[Excerpt] Grief fills the hearts of millions of Indians and India's friends all over the world today. The news agency teleprinters have spread the terrible news across the planet: Indira Gandhi has been assassinated. The assassins who stole their way into her home, disguised as bodyguards, were Sikhs....

Over the last few years, the Indian press has repeatedly reported conspiracies to assassinate Indira Gandhi and other of the country's leaders. Last April, for example, Indira Gandhi's trip to North Africa was limited to only two states instead of the four originally scheduled. What was the reason? Indian counterintelligence discovered that at least three terrorist groups were being trained and had been promised large sums of money to assassinate Indira Gandhi. Retired Brigadier General J. Singh was arrested at Delhi airport last July while attempting to smuggle weapons and ammunition into the country. He confessed that a group of Sikh extremists was conspiring to liquidate India's top leaders.

Indira Gandhi was well aware of the planned attempts on her life. This is what she declared at a mass meeting in Delhi: "Certain foreign powers are systematically weaving conspiracies against India's Government. The same forces that are implementing their disgusting plans in Latin America are training their weapons on India. If they discover that the execution of their schemes is being hindered, they will not hesitate to eliminate India's leaders from the scene."

At the moment, of course, it is too early to definitely say who stage managed the tragedy that occurred at the Indian prime minister's residence. Nevertheless, it is already known that the two assassins belong to one of the Sikh extremist groups seeking to tear the State of Punjab and its adjoining regions away from India. This established fact leads to the inevitable conclusion that Indira Gandhi has fallen victim to revenge for her resolute actions to liquidate the hornets' nest of Punjab separatists last summer. There is documentary proof that the special services of Pakistan and a number of Western countries are behind the Punjab separatists. It is therefore no accident that it was precisely in Pakistan and the West that a noisy anti-Indian campaign aimed at discrediting India's leadership and its legitimate actions to impose law and order in Punjab State was launched. Thus, Indira Gandhi's assassination is the bloody climax of the unbridled anti-Indian campaign waged by its enemies.

The Soviet people, together with the Indian people, feel profound grief at the premature death of India's great daughter and the Soviet Union's great friend. However, this sorrow is accompanied by a wave of anger against those who organized the base assassination. An old proverb says that the truth will out.

There can be no doubt that the terrorist center, to which the threads of the conspiracy that ended Indira Gandhi's life lead, will also be revealed.

CIA Seen "Inspiring' Killers

LD311506 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT Oct 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Sad news has come from India: Mrs Indira Gandhi, the prime minister and outstanding state and political figure, has been assassinated by terorists. Now the details.

According to news agency dispatches, the assassins were Sikhs. They belonged to one of the extremist organizations in the State of Punjab, where a separatist movement has developed under the influence of reactionary forces. So far it's not known who concretely instructed them and put the guns in their hands, but it is known where the terrorists received their ideological inspiration. The address is also known: the suburbs of Washington, Langley, headquarters of the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States.

It's notewrothy that the current director of the CIA, William Casey, recently stated that in the coming year, the main target of his organization, which is directly subordinate to the National Security Council and the President of the United States, will be the developing countries, where Washington is bent on using every means to support what it calls its friends. But just who are these so-called friends? They are also known. They are the counterrevolutionaries ravaging Afghanistan; they are the Somoza bandits receiving instructions from Langley on how to neutralize political leaders in Nicaragua who are not approved of by the United States; they are the counterrevolutionary groups being armed in Angola; and there is much evidence that the separatist movement in India is also receiving outside help.

The tragic news from New Delhi brings to mind other crimes, such as the assassination of Africa's patriot Patrice Lumumba, and the Chilean President Dr Salvadore Allende; the neutralization, to use the CIA term, of the Ceylonese Prime Minister Solomon Bandaranaike; Congolese President Marian Ngouabi, the Panamanian leader Omar Torrijos. All these terrorist acts were intended to destabilize the situation in one or another foreign state, compromise the leadership not approved of in Washington, and clear the way for reactionaries to take power. Symptomatically, the attempt to assassinate Mrs Indira Gandhi, ending in tragedy, took place just before the national parliamentary elections in India.

The essence of the U.S. policy towards independent states, primarily the developing countries, can be defined briefly as state terrorism. This definition precisely reflects Washington's multifaceted subversive activities against governments and political forces it dislikes, whether they are in Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Kampuchea, or India. Such a policy poses a serious threat to the independence of nations and must be met with a decisive rebuff.

PTI Cited on 'Conspiracy'

LD311539 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] New Delhi October 31 TASS -- As is reported by the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA referring to the opinion of intelligence circles, the assassination of Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi has been the result of a thoroughly planned and elaborate conspiracy. The evidence of that is that those who made the assassination attempt were from the prime minister's guards and were on that day on the territory of her residence. As is clear from the events which took place, the conspirators managed to infiltrate their men into the prime minister's bodyguard, the news agency points out.

The version cited by the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA is confirmed by the fact that in the recent time Indian security forces arrested a number of terrorists, who were infiltrated into India's territory from abroad and who had special assignment to kill prominent state and political figures of the country. Just a few days ago the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA reported that three suspects were arrested on the territory of the state of Punjab and they confessed that they had an assignment to organise subversive and terroristic acts in order to destabilise the situation in that strategic area of India and also in the Indian capital. Weapons and ammunition of foreign make, large sums of currency were confiscated from them on their arrest.

Gandhi Mourned

BK311211 Moscow in Hindi to India 1130 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi died in New Delhi today. The assassination attempt by the enemies of India resulted in the death of a prominent stateswoman who had dedicated herself to the idea of the country's national unity. Following the politics of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawahar Lal Nehru, Mrs Indira Gandhi advocated the settlement of domestic problems on the basis of negotiations. She received enormous international prestige as a result of her work as chairperson of the Nonaligned Movement. Her speeches against nuclear armament and for the peaceful future of mankind symbolized the voice of the people of great India with whom the Soviet Union maintains traditional friendly relations.

Mrs Indira Gandhi's visits to the Soviet Union and the documents signed during her meetings with the Soviet leaders in India are of paramount importance for the development of Indo-Soviet relations.

At this sad moment for India, the Soviet people are feeling the same grief and shock as Indian citizens at the death of Mrs Indira Gandhi.

Indira Gandhi's Work Extolled

BK312014 Moscow in Urdu to India 1200 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The tragic report on the death of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has been received from India. It is an occasion of deep sorrow and grief for the country. Indian political and social leaders are condemning the crime that victimized Indira Gandhi.

This is very said news for the Soviet people, who know Indira Gandhi as the prominent leader of the friendly country of India. Her name is linked with the country's history and its success in national reconstruction. Indira Gandhi was pursuing the same political path formulated by leaders of the Indian people's freedom struggle such as Mahatma Gandhi and Jawahar Lal Nehru. India was resolving its internal problems following this path, and India's increasing prestige as a great Asian power was also linked with it. The fact that the country's voice on international issues was heard with respect was due to the great contributions of Indira Gandhi. She raised her voice for a peaceful future for her country, as well as for all humanity as the chairperson of the Nonaligned Movement.

In Orissa state, her prudent voice was heard while delivering her last public speech, which was filled with confidence in her truthfulness. She said there will be no victor or vanquished in a nuclear war. Who knew that these words would turn out to be her political will?

Assassins' bullets ended the life of this prominent figure, who was faithful to the ideology of India's national integration. Both domestically and in relations among nations, Indira Gandhi condemned all types of oppression, coercion, and terrorism.

Addressing the nation on 2 June, she said that the course of talks and dialogue is the only correct method of settling issues. In response, the fatal bullets were shot in Delhi. Those who did not agree with Indira Gandhi's policy could only do this. This tragedy is the culmination of conspiracies and moves against India that were being made by the enemies of India for several years. The tragedy was quickly checked 3 years ago when an assasination attempt on Indira Gandhi was foiled.

All of India is mourning today. Time will tell not only the names of the culprits, but also those behind it. The names of those who canvassed the concept of genocide among people and between countries will come to surface.

Indira Gandhi has visited the Soviet Union a number of times and was accorded a warm and cordial welcome as a leader and prophet of the great people. Each of her visits became a new step toward stabilizing Soviet-Indian relations. Indira Gandhi has made a major contribution to the friendship that is one of the invaluable achievements of the two countries' people and the Soviet Union is well aware of it. The documents signed by her determine the future of Soviet-Indian relations. This tragedy in Delhi cannot deviate India from its chosen path. This will prove wrong, as did the expectations of the assassins of Mahatma Gandhi. Although there have been a number of tragedies in Indian history, the people of that great country, while remaining independent, continued to march forward overcoming the difficulties.

INDIANS PROTEST AT U.S. CONSULATE IN MADRAS

LD010729 Moscow TASS in English 0726 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 1 TASS -- Participants of a mass protest demonstration against the conspiracy of the reactionary forces, to which the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi fell victim, stoned the building the U.S. General Consulate in Madras (Tamil Nadu). The UNI news agency says that representatives of political parties and the local public, who took part in the demonstration (?screamed) "Down with the CIA," "Shame on the assassins." The demonstrators angrily protested against the villainous attempt on the life of the Indian head of government and blamed the Central Intelligence Agency of the USA and its agents in India for Indira Gandhi's death.

CHERNENKO, OTHERS SIGN INDIAN CONDOLENCE BOOK

LD011334 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1321 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow, 1 Nov (TASS) -- Konstantin Chernenko, Andrey Gromyko, and Mikhail Solomentsev visited the Indian Embassy in the Soviet Union today in connection with the untimely demise of the Indian Republic's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi as a result of an evil assassination.

With a minute's silence, they honored the memory of the glorious daughter of the great Indian people, an outstanding Indian state and public figure, an ardent fighter for the peace and security of the peoples, and a great friend of the Soviet Union; they also signed the book of condolences.

INDIAN DEFENSE MINISTER LEAVES USSR FOR HOME

LD311323 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1307 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow, 31 Oct (TASS) -- Shankarrao Bhaurao Chavan, minister of defense of the Republic of India, left Moscow today for home. His official friendly visit to the Soviet Union has been curtailed in connection with the tragic demise of Indira Gandhi, the prime minister of the Republic of India.

U.S. SEEN MEDDLING IN UPCOMING INDIAN ELECTIONS

LD311203 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] The Soviet newspaper MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA this morning drew attention to a sharp step up in CIA activities in the developing countries at a time of major election campaigns. The newspaper cites India as an example of this regularity. For attempts to interfere in election campaigns, CIA agents, disguised as diplomats and journalists, were expelled from India in 1957, in '62 and '67. India is now again on the threshold of general parliamentary elections and again an official of the U.S. trade mission in Calcutta, called in the Indian press a Calcutta branch of the CIA, has been exposed of an attempt to meddle in the election campaign. MOSCOVSKAYA PRAVDA notes that the sharp upsurge in CIA activity before elections in the developing countries pursues the goal of preventing a victory of political forces holding anti-imperialist positions. There is no doubt, the paper wrote before Indira Gandhi's assassination, that Washington is prepared to pay any price to remove the Indian National Congress from the Indian Government.

CIA REPORTED USING AFGHAN 'MERCENARIES' WORLDWIDE

PM291641 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 21 Oct 84 p 7

[Vladimir Iordanskiy article: "Afghan Mercenaries for Export]

[Text] Washington denies that the USA is interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs. Washington declares that the USA has nothing to do with the barbaric raids on peaceful villages, bomb explosions in crowded places, poisoning of water sources and other crimes. Hence Washington's attempts to describe the undeclared war against the people's Afghanistan, which it had organized and now directs, as a well-nigh spontaneous movement of the "true believing Moslems" against the "Kabul atheists". Trying to save the myth of US "non-involvement" in sending groups of bandits to Afghanistan, the CIA has supplied them with arms bought in Israel, the UK, Italy and some other countries and carefully filed the trademarks off the US-made arms.

In reality, however, the undeclared war against Afghanistan is a very big CIA operation. Some 200 CIA members operate in Pakistan which has been turned into a bridgehead for preparing crimes against the Afghan people. THE WASHINGTON POST recently wrote that the CIA has spent a fantastic sum of 325 million dollars since 1980 on maintaining its gangs of Afghan mercenaries.

The criminal activities of the CIA against Afghanistan offers one of the most revolting examples of state terrorism in our time. However, some new features are appearing.

At present the CIA is hatching plans to use Afghan mercenaries for terrorist activities in new areas of the globe, far removed from Afghanistan. They are to be used, above all, in Africa, and the Middle East.

The idea in itself is nothing new and has long been under discussion, apparently, by U.S. ruling circles. An echo of this discussion was, in particular, the proposal voiced in the ASIAN AFFAIRS magazine to send several thousand Afghan mercenaries, equipped with the latest in weaponry, to South Africa. There they would be used in military operations led by the racist South African regime against neighbouring African states.

The CIA, after the discussions, got down to business. The MIDDLE EAST magazine, published in London, wrote in its September issue: "The American CIA has launched a big recruitment drive among Afghans in exile for use as troops in the Middle East and Africa, reliable Afghan sources in Peshawar have told the MIDDLE EAST." Peshawar is a northern Pakistan city where the HQS of whole numbers of Afghan emigre organizations are located.

Finalizing its information, the magazine wrote that the CIA is already training about 100 Afghans at its special schools in the USA. The CIA has planted some 30 Afghans in the Persian Gulf states. At present it is trying to recruit well-educated Afghans who live in the West. On top of that reliable agents are being selected among Afghan bandits in Pakistan itself.

Washington needs these people not, of course, to sell carpets. And not for drug pushing, either, in which the CIA has been greatly involved for a long time. The idea is to set up terrorist strike groups.

The MIDDLE EAST magazine pointed out, referring to Afghan sources, that the CIA intends to use Afghan mercenaries as secret strike groups in the Middle East. In particular, according to the magazine, they will be used against "the more radical groups inside the PLO".

Experience shows us that gangs of mercenaries appear in places where imperialism's interests are being jeopardized and the opportunities for its own direct and immediate interference are limited. Today situations of this kind are taking shape not only in the Middle East but everywhere where national-liberation movements are on the upsurge. In these conditions the new CIA operation also presents a special danger.

The use of terrorist groups for secret operations in other states is a blatant violation of international law. But is it the first time this has been done? In the past the CIA had frequently trampled crudely upon the norms of international life. Today, too, there is hardly any doubt that only collective practical measures taken by the world international community can force the USA to stop using methods of state terrorism which it is used to.

The Soviet proposal to include on the agenda of the current UN General Assembly session the question "On the impermissibility of the policy of state terrorism and any activities of states directed at the subversion of the socio-political system in other sovereign states' is directed precisely at this. The resolute condemnation of state terrorism would help, to a large extent, set up moral-political obstacles on the road of aggression and war.

MORE ON NGUYEN CO THACH VISIT, TALKS WITH GROMYKO

PRAVDA on Visit

PM011041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Soviet-Vietnamese Talks"]

[Text] Talks were held in the Kremlin 29 October between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, and Nguyen Co Thach, candidate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and SRV foreign minister.

During the talks, which were held in a friendly, cordial atmosphere, a number of topical problems regarding the international situation -- above all, problems affecting Southeast Asia -- and questions of Soviet-Vietnamese relations were discussed.

The ministers noted with satisfaction the high level of bilateral relations based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The June meeting between K.U. Chernenko and Le Duan and Pham Van Dong has given new impetus to their further development. The USSR and the SRV will continue to synchronize their political watches so as to ensure the maximum benefit from their cooperation both in the sphere of bilateral relations and in the international arena.

Examining international problems, both sides expressed concern at the dangerous exacerbation of the world situation and roundly condemned the policy of militarization, war preparation, inflamation of hotbeds of confrontation in various regions of the world, and flagrant interference in other states' internal affairs being pursued by U.S. imperialist circles and their allies.

The Vietnamese side declared its full support for the consistent course of the CPSU and the Soviet state and the USSR's peace-loving initiatives aimed at preventing nuclear catastrophe, curbing the arms race, reestablishing the process of detente, and expanding cooperation among states, including the Soviet proposals submitted to the 39th session of the UN General Assembly.

Nguyen Co Thach gave an evaluation of the situation in Southeast Asia and provided information on the steps being taken by the SRV, Laos, and Kampuchea to ensure that confrontation between ASEAN countries and the Indochinese states -- confrontation imposed by forces situated outside the region -- is replaced by constructive dialogue in which disputes would be settled by political means and Southeast Asia would be transformed into a zone of peace and cooperation.

The Soviet side confirmed its invariable support for the constructive efforts being made by Vietnam jointly with Laos and Kampuchea to initiate constructive dialogue between the Indochinese states and the ASEAN countries and to achieve a political settlement of Southeast Asia's problems.

Emphasis was placed on the great significance of further close collaboration between the USSR and the SRV in the international arena, collaboration which is making a weighty contribution to the common struggle for peace and socialism of the socialist community countries and all the world's progressive forces.

On instructions from the SRV Council of State, Nguyen Co Thach presented to A.A. A.A. Gromyko the Order of Ho Chi Minh and congratulated him on behalf of the CPV Central Committee, the SRV Council of State, and the SRV Government on the lofty award marking his contribution to developing and strengthening friendship, solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and the SRV.

A.A. Gromyko expressed his gratitude to the CPV Central Committee and the SRV Council of State and SRV Government for the award of the Order of Ho Chi Minh. This lofty award, he observed, is recognition of the tireless activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state in implementing a Leninist peace-loving policy and policy strengthening the socialist community and comprehensively developing and deepening fraternal Soviet-Vietnamese relations.

On the same day A.A. Gromyko gave a luncheon in Nguyen Co Thach's honor.

Welcoming the guest, A.A. Gromyko said:

The talks that ended today and the friendly atmosphere in which they were held has once again demonstrated our countries' common stances on all questions discussed. All this reflects quite well the high level of Soviet-Vietnamese relations and the effectiveness of collaboration between the USSR and SRV in international affairs.

The June meeting between K.U. Chernenko and Le Duan and Pham Van Dong reconfirmed the joint determination of our parties and countries to strengthen cooperation between the CPSU and the CPV and the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The Soviet Union values its friendship with Vietnam. Fraternal Soviet-Vietnamese friendship is our common valuable assest and we will continue to cherish and augment it. Our country has given and will continue to give the SRV the necessary assistance to build socialism and defend the heroic Vietnamese people's revolutionary gains.

The socialist countries are having to resolve their tasks of peaceful creation in an exacerbated international situation. This is the direct consequence of the policy pursued by imperialist forces headed by the United States, a policy aimed at stepping up the arms race, achieving military superiority over the socialist countries, provoking conflicts in different regions of the world, and grossly interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

The Soviet Union, Vietnam, and the other fraternal countries are countering this aggressive policy by a consistent course of improving the world political climate and resolving the paramount task of modern times -- the task of eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

A tense situation persists, as we know, in a number of parts of Asia. The adventurist actions of imperialism in Asia are directed not just against the USSR and its allies and friends, particularly Kampuchea, Laos, and Vietnam, but against all the peoples upholding their freedom and independence. This is shown by the constant aggression by Israel -- encouraged by Washington -- against neighboring Arab states and America's desire to expand its military presence in the Indian Ocean and to involve Japan, as well as South Korea, even more deeply in implementing imperialism's Far East policy. These actions cannot fail to cause justified anxiety among Asian states.

We are convinced that the fundamental interests of the Asian peoples are served by another path.

This is the proposal of the Soviet Union, the countries of Indochina, Mongolia, and the DPRK, which have put forward initiatives to turn Asia into a continent of peace, trust, and cooperation.

The Soviet Union advocates the stepping up of the search for ways to improve the situation on the Asian Continent. Our country has proposed holding talks on confidence-building measures in the Far East with all interested states. We have proposed to the United States that talks be resumed on a mutual limitation of military activity in the Indian Ocean. We have expressed a readiness to begin talks on limiting naval actions and on extending confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans and, in particular, to these regions through which the busiest sea lanes run. All these proposals continue to retain their full force.

The aim of improving the atmosphere in Asia would be served by a normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia where we are witnessing encroachments on the independence and territorial integrity of the sovereign Indochinese states. Those who are encroaching in this way are striving to prevent the regularization of relations between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN states by inciting the ASEAN countries to commit hostile actions against Kampuchea, Laos, and Vietnam. The continuation of tension in this region is fraught with serious consequences for states in Southeast Asia as well as elsewhere.

We believe that the only rational path toward a settlement in Southeast Asia is by constructive dialogue between the countries located there and by seeking peaceful, mutually acceptable solutions to the existing problems. The alternative those outside the region are trying to impose on the states in the region is a course of confrontation and political, economic, and military pressure. Such a line will not yield the results for which some people continue to hope. It is dovorced from the political realities and is shortsighted and futile.

We fully support the efforts undertaken by Vietnam in conjunction with Laos and Kampuchea to normalize the situation in Southeast Asia and their course of establishing good-neighborly relations with the ASEAN countries.

The consolidation of peace in Southeast Asia and of international security would undoubtedly be promoted by the normalization of the relations of the Soviet Union and of Vietnam with the PRC, based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and without detriment to other countries, of course.

In conclusion, allow me to express the conviction that your visit to the USSR, Comrade Minister, and the talks that have been held will serve to further develop and consolidate the friendship and all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

In his reply speech, Nguyen Co Thach said:

The policy of the U.S. ruling circles, which is aimed at fueling tension and building up the arms race, has created a serious threat to world peace and the peoples' independence and security. The peoples are discerning increasingly clearly two fundamentally opposing courses in the present complex world situation: On the one hand, there is U.S. imperialism's course toward confrontation, the arms race, and the intensification of international tension; on the other hand, there is the course of the Soviet Union and the socialist community aimed at reducing tension, opposing the arms race, and preserving world peace.

In addition to siting new U.S. missiles in Western Europe and fueling confrontation in Europe, U.S. imperialism is stepping up the creation of a military alliance between the United States, Japan, and South Korea and encouraging collusion between those countries and the expansionist and hegemonist forces.

Profound changes have taken place in Southeast Asia in recent years, Nguyen Co Thach went on to note. The reborn Kampuchean people have become true masters of their own country and are devoting all their efforts to building a new life. This has enabled Vietnam and Kampuchea to decide on a gradual annual withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, which has been going on for 3 years now.

The hostile forces who, for several years now, have been exerting massive pressure on the Indochinese countries, have been defeated. There is only one path for Southeast Asia now: to establish dialogue between interested countries with the aim of settling disagreements on the basis of equality, mutual respect, and peaceful coexistence. The Indochinese states are making every effort to improve relations with China and the ASEAN countries. It is now up to China and the ASEAN states.

In 1 week the world's first land of the soviets will be marking its 67th anniversary, Nguyen Co Thach said. Next year all mankind will be celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Soviet Army's victory over Hitlerite fascism and militarist Japan. Progressive mankind invariably turns its gaze toward the Soviet Union with a sense of respect, pride, and gratitude. Were it not for the Soviet Union it would not have been possible to preserve peace for the past 40 years.

Vietnam has always received tremendous assistance and support from the Soviet Union both before, in the struggle for independence and unity, and now, in building and defending the motherland. Solidarity and all-around cooperation with the USSR are the cornerstones of Vietnam's foreign policy and a decisive factor in our people's victories in the past 40 years. The Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation and the long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation signed by Le Duan and K.U. Chernenko this year are important new milestones in relations between our countries.

Thanks to the assistance from and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union, our people, under the leadership of the CPV Central Committee headed by Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, are now persistently implementing the Fifth CPV Congress' decisions and gradually overcoming the difficulties in the economy with the aim of achieving two tasks -- building socialism and defending the motherland.

In conclusion, Nguyen Co Thach expressed profound and sincere gratitude to the CPSU, the USSR Government, and the fraternal Soviet people for their effective assistance, which is imbued with a spirit of lofty internationalism.

P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR culture minister; P.Ya. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; other USSR ministers; senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Foreign Ministry; and other officials were at the luncheon, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

On 30 October Nguyen Co Thach, candidate member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and SRV foreign minister, visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath.

A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Solider by the Kremlin Wall.

Commentary Assesses Talks

OW311257 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Station Observer commentary]

[Text] World public opinion is paying attention to the recent Soviet-Vietnamese talks in Moscow and the speeches exchanged between the foreign ministers of our two countries.

As pointed out by the world press, once again, the unanimity of views of the Soviet Union and Vietnam on their objectives and interests and on all the issues discussed was reasserted in Moscow and reflected the effectiveness of the coordination of action between the Soviet Union and Vietnam in international affairs.

The relations between our two countries have been built on a trustworthy foundation: Marxist-Leninist principles and socialist internationalism. The fraternal friendship between our two countries has worthily undergone the test of time.

Comrade Nguyen Co Thach stressed that in the previous struggle for freedom, independence, and national reunification as well as in the current task of building and defending the fatherland, Vietnam has always enjoyed the Soviet Union's extremely great assistance and support. Our two peoples are well aware of all the horrors and hardships of a war as well as of the value of the current peaceful life. In the face of the increasingly strained current international situation, the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples are implementing an unswerving line aimed at making the world political atmosphere wholesome, eliminating the danger of an outbreak of nuclear war, and resisting the aggressive policy of imperialist forces.

In their talks, the Soviet Union and Vietnam highly valued the socialist countries' initiatives aimed at achieving these objectives. The Vietnamese side voiced its full support for the consistent internationalist line of the Soviet Communist Party and state and the Soviet Union's proposals advanced at the current UN General Assembly session. The proposals of the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and other socialist countries, which are aimed at turning Asia into a contininent of peace, mutual confidence, and cooperation, are consistent with the vital interests of the peoples on this continent. Of course, the normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia, which has been the target of the imperialist and reactionary forces' aggressive ambitions for dozens of years now, will help make the general situation in Asia wholesome.

In their selfless and sacrificial struggle, Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, with the assistance and support of other fraternal countries, have safeguarded their independence, freedom, and right to implement the political line of their choice. The Soviet Union has voiced its utmost protest against any scheme to violate the independence and sovereign integrity of the three Indochinese countries.

As stressed by the Soviet side at the Moscow talks, the line of creating confrontation between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries imposed by outside forces is entirely alien to the political realities and is neither farsighted nor promising. The holding of a constructive dialogue between the countries in Southeast Asia is the only rational way for normalizing the situation in this zone.

The Soviet-Vietnamese talks stressed that undoubtedly the normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and China and between Vietnam and China on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence is not detrimental to a third country and will contribute to solving problems and consolidating peace in Asia.

Once again, the Moscow talks affirmed the high level of development of Soviet-Vietnamese relations and the two countries' determination to follow along the line of comprehensive fraternal cooperation. This line is mentioned in the friendship and cooperation treaty, the 6th anniversary of which we will soon celebrate. It was reaffirmed at the June meeting in Moscow between Comrade Chernenko and Comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong. At the Soviet-Vietnamese talks this time, Comrade Gromyko stressed that the Soviet Union highly treasures its friendship with Vietnam. The fraternal friendship between the Soviet Union and Vietnam is a valuable common gain, which we will safeguard and develop.

The Moscow talks revealed that our two countries will continue to synchronize their political clock [sex tieeps tucj dof laij doongf hoof chinhs trij cuar minhf] in order to ensure maximum effectiveness of their relations of cooperation within their domain as well as in the international arena.

PRAVDA CITES THAI MP'S, BUSINESSMEN ON RELATIONS

PM211735 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 October in its First Edition publishes on page 4 a 1,700-word dispatch by Valerian Skvortsov, PRAVDA's new own correspondent in Southeast Asia, entitled "Bangkok: City and People." The article describes life in the Thai capital today and includes the following paragraph:

"Thai economists and realistically minded business circles see potential for their country's economic progress, above all, in the development of the industrial sectors working for export, in the improvement of the system of export and import duties in the national interest, and in control over foreign capital investments. The broadening of the partnership with socialist states and with the Soviet Union above all would also be in the country's interests. A positive response was elicited in Bangkok by the Thai parliamentary delegation's trip to the USSR and Poland and by the results of the Moscow talks of a group of Thai employers headed by Chatri Sophonphanit, president of the Bangkok Bank. In a conversation with me, Kriangsak Chamanan, leader of the National Democrat Party and former prime minister of Thailand, spoke warmly of his stay in our country."

GRISHIN ADDRESSES BELGRADE POLITICAL AKTIV

PM302117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 84 Second Edition p 4

[Text] A Moscow Gorkom delegation headed by Viktor Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Moscow Gorkom first secretary in is Yugoslavia. Today, the delegation members met with Branko Mikulic, member of the SFRY presidency. During the talks, Branko Mikulic expressed the conviction that this visit would contribute toward further advancing friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the SFRY, the CPSU and the LCY. He reported on the topical and long-term tasks facing the LCY, described the problems being resolved by Yugoslav society, laying stress here upon the fact that cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the economic, scientific, technological, and other spheres is of great importance for Yugoslavia. He advocated the further development of these mutually beneficial links.

The Moscow Gorkom delegation also visited the Beograd agro-industrial combine, which is the country's biggest agricultural enterprise engaged in producing, processing, and selling agricultural products and food. There was a discussion, in particular, about the large "Kuban" Agro-industrial Complex, which will be constructed in Krasnodar Kray.

In the evening, the delegation met with the Belgrade political aktiv. Those taking part in the meeting warmly welcomed the Soviet guests. Viktor Grishin addressed those present:

First, permit me to cordially thank you for the warm welcome accorded the Moscow Gorkom delegation that has traveled to your city to take part in the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Belgrade from the fascist invaders.

The hospitality and attention with which we have been surrounded during our first days on Yugoslav soil reflects the traditional sentiments of mutual respect and friendship existing between our countries' peoples. Now, when we are preparing for the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Hitlerite Germany, we cannot but recall that this friendship, whose roots go back to the depths of history, is cemented with the blood of Soviet and Yugoslav fighters, shed in joint struggle against the common enemy of fascism.

Soviet people well know and highly appraise the fact that the Yugoslav peoples rose up in the first days of the war, at the call of the Communist Party, in an organized armed struggle against the fascist invaders and their assistants, thus making a significant contribution to the joint victory over fascism. Their struggle for national and social liberation represented perceptible support for the Soviet Union, upon which the main burden of World War II fell. For its part, the Soviet Union, a loyal and reliable friend and ally of Yugoslavia, proffered all-around assistance and support to their just cause.

The Belgrade operation, carried out in the fall of 1944, was of very great military-political importance, as it was for the victorious outcome of the national liberation war and the socialist revolution in Yugoslavia. The liberation of Belgrade through the joint efforts of the Yugoslav National Liberation Army and Red Army units was the culmination of combat cooperation between two fraternal armies, which fought shoulder to shoulder throughout the entire war against the common enemy.

The joint struggle during World War II strengthened the foundations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and SFRY.

The traditions of combat brotherhood are maintained and magnified. The memory of the millions of fallen Soviet and Yugoslav patriots, and concern for a peaceful future oblige us to strengthen the relations between our parties and countries.

Soviet people, including Muscovites, are pleased that Soviet-Yugoslav relations are developing in many directions and offer good prospects for the future. The CPSU Central Committee and the government attach great importance to the development and deepening of all-around cooperation between the CPSU and LCY, the USSR and SFRY, in the interests of socialism, consolidation of peace, and security of peoples. The CPSU's consistent course toward expanding fruitful cooperation between our parties and countries was confirmed by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko in his talk with Comrade Vikoje Zarkovic in Moscow on 28 February this year.

On relations have a reliable guide; that is, the well-known principles and tenets laid down in a series of joint Soviet-Yugoslav documents and agreements on various issues reached in the course of numerous contacts between the leaders of the two countries. The practical realization of these principles and agreements, under the condition that constant concern is exercised to strengthen mutual understanding, create an atmosphere of mutual confidence and friendliness, and respect for each country's interests and also yields evident and mutually beneficial results in many spheres. Interparty links between the CPSU and LCY should represent the framework defining the entire complex of our mutual relations. Therefore, we advocate that these links should be expanded at all levels, and that their content and practical results should be deepened. Diverse forms of exchange exist between trade union, youth, women's, and other social organizations in the USSR and SFRY, and between organs of people's power, state administration, and between the republics and provinces of the USSR and SFRY.

The USSR is the SFRY's largest foreign trading partner. In the current 5-year plan, trade turnover between our countries will almost double in comparison with the preceding 5-year period. The program for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and SFRY for the 1981-90 period is being consistently implemented. Diverse contacts in the sphere of science, education, and culture are gaining in strength. However, there are still unused possibilities. It is important to enhance the effectiveness of these links so that cooperation may contribute even more actively to the consolidation of the friendship and mutual activity of our peoples, countries, and parties. Soviet people believe that Soviet-Yugoslav friendship will strengthen and develop for the good of the peoples and parties of our countries.

The creative activity of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is taking place amid a complicated international situation. The source of the danger to peace is well known. The aggressive forces of imperialism, primarily the United States, are pursuing an adventurist, militarist course designed to secure military superiroity over the USSR and the socialist countries. The United States is continuing to build up its armaments to wreck the existing balance.

Washington now intends to deploy nuclear weapons in space and thereby turn it into a source of lethal danger to mankind. It is precisely all this which is the cause of the increase world tension, and not a fabricated struggle between the two superpowers for world domination.

The Soviet Union and its allies have firmly stated that they will not allow military supremacy over them. We have taken and will take measures to strengthen our security. At the same time, we are doing and will do everything to move the development of international events in a favorable direction.

Konstantin Chernenko, in his replies to questions from THE WASHINGTON POST, again called on the United States to display a genuine interest in solving the main questions, on which the state of relations between countries and the situation in the world as a whole depend. These are, namely: the prevention of the militarization of space; freezing of nuclear armaments; ratification of treaties banning nuclear tests; and renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons.

The strengthening of universal peace is inseparable from ensuring security in Europe. It should not be forgotten that the epicenter of two world wars was located precisely on the European Continent. It is precisely here that the major military groupings, confronting each other, are concentrated.

Following World War II, a good foundation was laid for firm peace in Europe. However, such a development of events does not suit those forces in the West which have taken the course toward ensuring world military superiority. The decision adopted by NATO on the deployment of new U.S. nuclear first-strike missiles in West European countries has led to an increased military threat to the continent. In the West, particularly in the FRG, forces of revanchism are again raising their heads, are questioning the postwar political and territorial realities in Europe, and not only in Europe. In such conditions the Soviet Union will continue to remain vigilant and decisively oppose these revanchist tendencies which are dangerous for the cause of peace.

The peoples of the USSR and SFRY made great human and material sacrifices for the sake of victory. They know better than anyone the bitter price of war and the eternal value of peace. Our common duty is to tirelessly step up efforts and promote cooperation of all peace-loving forces in the struggle to avert a nuclear catastrophe, to return to the path of relaxation of tension and cooperation, and to improve the international situation.

Today, when we are together with you celebrating the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Belgrade, permit me to convey to you sincere greetings and wishes for success in the further development of the economy and culture and in the building of socialism. May fraternal friendship strengthen and prosper between the peoples of the USSR and SFRY and between the working people of Moscow and Belgrade! Long live peace and socialism!

REPORTAGE ON VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA BY ARKHIPOV

For Yugoslav reportage on the visit by Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR group of the SFRY-USSR Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation Committee, see the Yugoslavia section of the 29 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

HUNGARY'S VARKONYI CITED ON MISSILES, BLOC UNITY

PM300851 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Firm Unity"]

[Text] Budapest, 19 Oct -- A Hungarian State Assembly session has been held here. J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and other leaders took part in its work. The deputies of the republic's supreme legislative organ discussed the government's foreign policy, progress in implementing the law on local councils, and also a number of other questions. Hungary will continue to steadfastly strive to strengthen relations with the Soviet Union, which are successfully developing in all spheres, and to promote the solution of the tasks of socialist building, Hungarian Foreign Minister P. Varkonyi said in his report. He stressed that the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries consistently advocate detente and peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

New proof of the Soviet Union's sincere readiness for serious and businesslike talks, the minister stressed, is to be found in the replies given by K.U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman to questions put by THE WASHINGTON POST.

The imperialist circles that have declared a "crusade" against socialism and are pursuing a policy of interference in other countries' internal affairs are to blame for the increase in international tension. At a time when the deployment of new U.S. nuclear weapons is under way in West Europe, the Warsaw Pact states have been forced to adopt countermeasures aimed at maintaining the existing balance of forces.

Hungary, the report noted, will continue to direct its efforts toward further consolidating the unity of the socialist community countries, preserving the gains of detente, and securing peace.

JARUZELSKI-VAYRYNEN MEETING IN WARSAW NOTED

LD311016 Moscow TASS in English 0921 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Warsaw October 31 TASS -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, has received Paavo Vayrynen, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Finland who is staying here on an official visit.

During their conversation Wojciech Jaruzelski and Paavo Vayrynen voiced deep concern about the growing international tension and pointed out the need to take constructive steps to contain the arms race and bring about disarmament. They also expressed support for continuing the political process launched by the Helsinki conference and spoke highly of Polish-Finnish cooperation in various fields.

Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed the importance of the peaceful initiatives made by the Soviet Union, Poland, and other Warsaw Treaty states and rejected attempts at questioning the existing borders in Europe.

IZVESTIYA: POLISH SEJM DELEGATION VISITS

PM291725 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Guests From Poland"]

[Text] A Polish Sejm delegation headed by Marshal of the Sejm S. Gucwa has arrived in Moscow for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The guests visited the USSR Supreme Soviet the same day. They were welcomed by A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Nationalities.

Confidence was expressed that the delegation's visit would be yet another step along the path of strengthening interparliamentary ties and help consolidate the fraternal friendship of the Soviet and Polish peoples.

Participating in the talk were Yu. P. Batalin, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy; S.A. Bondarenko, deputy chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Department; other officials, and S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR.

The Polish Sejm delegation had a talk at the Moscow Gorispolkom, during which Gorispolkom Chairman V.F. Promyslov told the visitors about the city soviet's activity and the prospects for the capital's development.

SOVIET-POLISH FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY JUBILEE OBSERVED

LD300041 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] The Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, a public organization with one of the biggest memberships in the Polish People's Republic, is marking the 40th anniversary of its foundation. A formal meeting was held in Warsaw today to mark this notable date. A greeting from Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, was read. Stanislaw Wronski, chairman of the main board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, who addressed the meeting, stressed that the friendship and brotherhood of the Soviet and Polish peoples were tempered in the fire of battles against fascism. The fraternal alliance, friendship, and cooperation with the USSR are a firm guarantee of an independent Poland living in independence, he said.

BULGARIA PUBLISHES BOOKLET ON ANTONOV CASE

LD010134 Moscow TASS in English 2312 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Sofia October 31 TASS -- A "case" of Bulgarian citizen Sergei Antonov, who is accused by the Italian judiciary authorities of, allegedly, participating in the attempt on the life of the head of the Roman Catholic Church, the case concocted by the Central Intelligence Agency of the USA and other special services of NATO countries, is nothing else but a premeditated provocation. This is stressed in the booklet "Truth Against Lie" published by the Bulgarian News Agency.

The purpose of this premediated provocation is obvious, the booklet says. Resorting to brazen lies and slander, the United States and its NATO allies try to denigrate the policy of countries of the socialist community, to aggravate the situation in the world which is tense as it is.

The allegations of the Italian judiciary authorities about an "implication" of Bulgarian citizens in the attempt to assassinate the pope are absurd. They were concocted on the basis of false assertions of Turkish neonazist and terrorist Agca who lied so often in the past that his "testimonies" cannot be trusted in the slightest.

While the Rome prosecutors were preparing "legal basis" for the trial of Antonov, the reactionary press in the West launched a propaganda campaign to prepare that farsical trial. According to the design of its masterminds, it was to confirm the existence of the so-called "Bulgarian trace" in the attempt on the life of John Paul the Second.

But broad circles of the progressive public, including that in the West, realize that "Antonov's case" is a dirty political provocation aimed at undermining the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, against peace and security. It is also aimed at hiding those who are really guilty of the attempt at assassination and at justifying real masterminds of international terrorism. But, in the confrontation with lies, truth will win, it is said in the booklet.

FRENCH, SOVIET GREETINGS EXCHANGED ON ANNIVERSARY

Mitterrand Greetings to Chernenko

PM300923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Mr Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

Esteemed Mr Chairman,

Today, when our countries are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations, I would like to convey on behalf of the French people and myslef, my warmest congratulations on this occasion to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and all the Soviet people.

Our countries have traveled a difficult path over these 60 years. During World War II, we had to endure stern ordeals together. Since then, our countries have invariably succeeded in overcoming differences and reaching the necessary accords. Experience has shown that both our countries bear great responsibility for world security and peace.

My official visit to the Soviet Union this June was evidence of the importance France attaches to constant, open dialogue with the USSR, to mutual understanding between our peoples, and tc the development of Franco-Soviet cooperation. On this jubilee day, Mr Chairman, I sincerely wish happiness and prosperity to the Soviet people and I express best wishes to you personally. [signed] Francois Mitterrand.

Presidium Message to Mitterrand

PM300935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Francois Mitterrand, president of France:

On a notable date -- the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and France -- we send you, Mr President, and the entire French people cordial congratulations.

The experience of 6 decades has convincingly shown that collaboration between the USSR and France accords with the fundamental interests of the Soviet and French peoples and the goals of safeguarding peace. Soviet-French cooperation played an important part during World War II and postwar development, and has made an important contribution to the establishment of relations of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

The Soviet Union advocates using the two sides' efforts to consistently implement the results of the summit talks in Moscow last June and to make full use of the potential accumulated in Soviet-French cooperation in various fields. The further development of relations and the intensification of mutual understanding between the USSR and France could substantially assist the return of international relations to the channel of detente and the consolidation od the peoples' security in Europe and the world. We wish the friendly French people lasting peace and prosperity.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

PRAVDA'S VTOROV ON 60 YEARS OF SOVIET-FRENCH TIES

PM311550 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[A. Vtorov article: "Constructive Balance; On the 60th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the USSR and France"]

[Text] The Soviet Union and France are celebrating a portentous date -- the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations.

They were officially formalized on 28 October 1924 by way of an exchange of governmental telegrams signed by M.I. Kalinin, chairman of the USSR Central Executive Committee, and French Premier E. Herriot. When welcoming E. Herriot to Moscow 2 years earlier, V.I. Lenin had uttered his portentous phrase: "Any rapprochement with France is extremely desirable for us." Glancing back today at the last 6 decades, one cannot fail to come to conclude that the Soviet Union's policy with regard to France has invariably been based on precisely that approach. When this has met with reciprocal efforts from the French side, cooperation between our two states has reached an extremely high level. And, conversely, when there are hitches in Soviet-French relations, this favors neither our two countries nor the interests of peace and security. History is sufficiently eloquent on that score.

Paris, it must be noted, was not one of the first Western capitals to recognize Soviet Russia. This important political step was preceded by a fierce struggle. The French proletariat, led by the Communist Party, the country's other democratic forces, and its best minds such as Marcel Cachin, Romain Rolland, Anatole France, and Henri Barbusse, spoke out in defense of the first socialist state. The question of the nature and level of ties with the Soviet Union continued to be a subject of acute political discussion in France, especially in periods of abrupt turnabouts in the domestic and international situation. In many respects this retains its force to this day. And, yet, objective reality and the traditional desire of the broad masses of the French people for cooperation with the USSR induced French statesmen, including those who could not be suspected of having any sympathy for socialism, to ultimately embark on the path of accords.

Typical examples of this in the thirties are the Soviet-French nonaggression pact signed in November 1932 and the mutual aid treaty between the two countries that was concluded 3 years later. Faced with a mounting military threat from Germany, the Soviet Union repeatedly reaffirmed its fidelity to its pledges and expressed its readiness if need be to give France immediate aid and support. The prospects for creating true security guarantees in Europe were, however, nullified by the British and French Munich agreements. The tragic consequences entailed by the shortsighted course of "better Hitler than the Popular Front" are well known. The French people paid with a national catastrophe and thousands of casualties for the fatal miscalculations of those who rejected cooperation with the USSR in the cause of ensuring collective security in Europe. It was convincingly confirmed that the alienation of the two countries and the rejection of the hand proffered by the Soviet Union was exceptionally dangerous for France and for peace in Europe.

By no means everyone in France came to terms with the 1940 capitulation. During World War II the two friendly peoples fought shoulder to shoulder. The truth that differences in social systems are no obstacle to cooperation, still less to brotherhood in arms, was reaffirmed in the most difficult of tests. A sumbol of this was the "Normandy-Neman" squadron. In the pivotal battle of the war, which took place outside the walls of Stalingrad, the three German divisions which had been the first to enter Paris in June 1940 were routed. And, following the war, the Soviet Union gave France substantial support, helping to establish it as a full member of the anti-Hitler coalition and to secure recognition of its rights as a great power and its participation in the resolution of questions of the postwar settlement.

Later, unfortunately, Soviet-French relations again suffered a setback. It is now openly admitted that this was one of the factors in the weakening of France's role in international affairs. It took De Gaulle's political realism to renounce the many shackles that bound France in the cold war years and to aid the turn toward detente and the improvement of relations with the Soviet Union.

It is certainly no accident that Soviet-French political ties reached a kind of peak in the 1970's when intensive cooperation between our countries was successfully developed. General de Gualle's memorable 1966 visit to the Soviet Union marked the start of regular Soviet-French summits. Since then, there have been 12 of these meetings. A whole series of political documents and agreements in the economic, scientific, technical, and cultural spheres, which were fundamental to relations between the two countries, were signed. A great deal of what was tested and approved in Soviet-French cooperation later became part of international practice. The Final Act of the all-European conference reflected many ideas previously enshrined in Soviet-French documents. Thus, in developing their bilateral relations, the Soviet Union and France simultaneously paved the way for an extensive and vitally important international phenomenon -- the policy of detente.

The realization that Soviet-French cooperation strengthens both states and expands their foreign policy potential is especially important today, in the face of the sharp deterioration in the international situation. It is no secret that the USSR and France differ in their analysis of the reasons for its exacerbation; however, our countries have extensive scope for joint or parallel actions to prevent a further deterioration of the world situation and avert a thermonuclear catastrophe. Both states have amassed invaluable experience in the formation and development of relations of peaceful coexistence. This asset can and must be used to promote the return of international relations to the channel of detente.

There is every justification for believing that it was under this sign that talks were held this June in Moscow between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other Soviet leaders, and French President F. Mitterrand. Needless to say, the talks confirmed divergences of approach to a number of major international problems. This primarily concerns nuclear arms in Europe and beyond, where the French position is too strongly hitched to the U.S. position. But, points of contact were also seen along with the differences, and on issues that can hardly be termed unimportant.

The Soviet Union and France advocate doing everything possible to avert a nuclear war. Moreover, like our country, France believes that only an equilibrium of forces, which must be maintained at the lowest possible level can be the foundation of a lasting peace. People in Paris, it appears, can see what irreparable consequences could be entailed for the cause of peace by the plans being nurtured by the United States to militarize space. Apart from anything else, these plans could call the entire French concept of defense into question. The USSR and France attach the greatest importance to ensuring that the arms race does not move into space and advocate the immediate commencement of talks to work out corresponding accords. The two countries views are also close on certain other aspects of restraining the arms race including the prohibition of chemical weapons and the need to strengthen the status [rezhim] of the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. The USSR and France advocate the peaceful settlement of conflicts. On certain of these issues -- the Near East situation, where France is not opposed in principle to convening an international conference, the assessment of events in Central America and southern Africa -- the two countries' approaches are not so far apart. But, of course, greater mutual understanding between the two states is required first and foremost on one of their central policy directions -- Europe. The USSR and France could do a great deal, as in the past, to strengthen the foundations of European peace, rebuff encroachments on Europe's postwar borders, further develop all-European cooperation, and achieve practical results at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence - Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe.

Soviet-French dialogue has always been marked by a desire to take mutual interests into account, find mutually acceptable solutions, and reinforce declarations with concrete deeds. These qualities are particularly necessary today. F. Mitterrand's visit to the USSR on the whole led to a marked revival of Soviet-French political contacts and consultations.

Soviet-French cooperation in the political sphere has done much to promote the creation of a ramified mechanism in the trade, economic, scientific, technical, and cultural spheres. This mechanism can be said to be working fruitfully. The intergovernmental agreements and long-term programs in operation between the two countries not only reflect today's concerns but also take account of tomorrow and the prospects for mutual cooperation through the year 2000. Trade is developing at a good pace. In the 4 years (1980-1983) in which the economic cooperation agreement has been in operation, trade turnover has totaled R15.7 billion, exceeding the volume of commodity exchange in the preceding 5-year period. The direction in which scientific and technical cooperation and by more than 70 percent are under way are varied and topical, covering more than 300 subjects. One cannot fail to recall in this connection the summer 1982 joint Soviet-French spaceflight in a Soviet spacecraft. A great deal can also be said about the wealth and range of our cultural ties.

The international situation and the scale by which the weight and influence of the USSR and France in international affairs are measured have changed radically over 60 years. The need to maintain good relations between our countries, to keep faith with the long-standing traditions of friendship between our peoples, and to work jointly for the good of European and international peace remains unchanged. As K.U. Chernenko noted during the June summit in Moscow, "on the whole, the balance of our mutual relations is constructive, especially when considering a long period." The 60-year experience of Soviet-French relations teaches us that states belonging to different social systems can and must ensure peaceful and only peaceful coexistence for themselves and the entire world.

STATUS OF SOVIET-FRENCH RELATIONS ANALYZED

PM291547 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Oct 84 Second Edition p 5

[V. Pustov article: "In the Interests of Peace and Cooperation; on the 60th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the USSR and France"]

[Excerpt] Despite all problems in Soviet-French relations, the USSR's fundamental position vis-a-vis France has always remained unchanged. It is characterized by a tireless striving to develop all-around cooperation, which not only meets the interests of both countries but is also an important stimulus to the relaxation of international tension. It was like this, for instance, in the 1960's and 1970's. France's independent foreign policy course opened broad prospects for the development of trade, cultural, and other relations with the USSR and provided it with the opportunity to play an active role in the process of consolidating detente inside and outside Europe. For example, France's support of the Soviet proposal to convene a conference on security and cooperation in Europe was of considerable importance in normalizing the situation on our continent in that period and increased France's prestige in the international arena.

Of course, there are many differences between the USSR and France, including those in their socioeconomic system and ideologies, and differences of opinion on a number of international questions. However, something else is important: many factors bring the two countries together, as was confirmed during French President F. Mitterrand's official visit to the USSR in June. The talks demonstrated the Soviet Union and France's desire for better mutual understanding and a rapprochement in their positions. Both sides advocated using the existing potential to expand bilateral cooperation on a whole range of important international problems. The desire of both sides was stated to work toward strengthening mutual trust.

At the luncheon honoring F. Mitterrand, Comrade K.U. Chernenko said: "This year marks the 60th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the USSR and France.

It is evident that this important date will be celebrated in our countries under the sign of strengthening the feelings of friendship and sympathy which the Soviet and French peoples nurture toward each other."

These words received the full support of all Soviet people. They were greeted with broad understanding by those circles in France which see Soviet-French cooperation and mutual understanding as an effective means in the struggle to improve the international atmosphere, which has deteriorated to an extreme degree through the fault of U.S. imperialism. This month a meeting of representatives of French and USSR sister-cities was held in the Paris suburb of Nanterre. A mass friendship rally held by the Nanterre meeting's participants adopted the following appeal: At a time when the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and France is being celebrated, and just prior to the 40th anniversary of the victory in World War II, to which the Soviet Union made a key contribution, our countries can play an important role in restoring the atmosphere of detente in the interests of peace throughout the world.

Indeed, the further development of Soviet-French cooperation could assist the process of restoring the international atmosphere to the channel of detente, and that would meet the interests and aspirations of all mankind.

FRANCE-FRG SUMMIT DISCUSSES ARMS COOPERATION

LD312311 Moscow in French to France and Belgium 1830 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Andrey Aleksandrov commentary]

[Text] The 2-day French-West German summit held within the framework of regular consultations has ended in Bad Kreuznach. There were many issues on its agenda regarding bilateral relations as well as European and world policy. The relations of good-neighborliness between France and the FRG and the development of their economic, cultural, or other contacts could only favor the cause of peace and of the rapprochement among the peoples of Europe, our observer Andrey Aleksandrov writes. However, it is worth noting that just as the previous summits, the Bad Kreuznach summit placed special emphasis on the development of cooperation between the two countries, primarily in the military-political sphere. The two parties agreed in particular to jointly carry out the project for a spy satellite, to pursue the West European program for the Ariane rocket and also to jointly participate in the U.S. space programs. The foreign and defense ministers of the FRG and France advocated an expansion in cooperation among WEU countries in arms production.

The results of the Francois Mitterrand-Helmut Kohl summit prove that Paris is seeking to join forces with the FRG in ultramodern arms production, thus creating favorable conditions for the subsequent militarization of that country. An additional step was taken particularly in the expansion of cooperation in so-called ultramodern technology. It is a question of joining forces with the FRG to an even greater extent in modern military technology.

The Paris-Bonn military-political axis has started to take real shape since the socialist government came to power. Paris has done much in the last few years to increase the militarization of the FRG and to join forces with it in ultra-modern military technology. Thus, an agreement for the joint production of a second-generation antitank helicopter to be equipped with French or West German missiles was signed last May during the French-West German Fontainebleau summit. It was then that implementation of more than 50 joint projects in the arms sphere was planned and a decision was taken to set up a bilateral group for the joint launching of artificial earth satellites for military purposes.

Since the Fontainebleau summit, the WEU has adopted on French initiative, a decision to cancel the restrictions against West Germany regarding the production of non-nuclear heavy weapons.

Paris currently pretends not to know whom it is helping to acquire ultrasophisticated weapons. However, it is well known that neither militarism nor revanchism has been eradicated in Federal Germany. Forces are seen actively working in the FRG that question the political and territorial organization of postwar Europe. Twice in the present century Europe, and France in particular, were victims of German militarism. Twice a world war has emanated from German soil. German militarism has changed little since, and it remains just as little attached to peace as it was at that time. This may be clearly seen today when the deployment of U.S. first-strike missiles targeted on the Soviet Union and its allies has started in FRG territory, and when West German revanchists look busy again. Now, when the threat of a war in Europe again stems from German soil, it is highly unlikely that the measures of the French politicians, who do not or cannot understand how dangerous their move to encourage West German militarism and to help in the consolidation of the FRG military potential is, could be described as clear-sighted.

IZVESTIYA CITED ON RESULTS OF WEU SESSION IN ROME

LD010044 Moscow TASS in English 2316 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 31 TASS -- The revival of the Western European Union undertaken now fully shows the purposes of the build-up of NATO muscles, the way it is demanded by the Pentagon, the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today in an item devoted to the results of the extraordinary session of the Western European Union.

While prior to the Rome session of the Western European Union there were hopes that it will assume a more realistic stand in keeping with real interests of the Western part of the European Continent, these hopes were dashed by the session, the newspaper writes. Yielding to the importunities of their transoceanic partner, the participants in the session confirmed the need of balancing their own efforts with the efforts of their ally, the USA, in the build up of NATO's military might. For this purpose they agreed to elevate cooperation in the production of various types of up-to-date armaments to a new stage and continue its standardization.

Following the United States example, the participants in the session tried to justify the arms race by references to the mythical "Soviet menace" and the alleged "change of the balance of forces in the Warsaw Treaty favour".

An arrangement "to widen the sphere of the interests" of the union beyond the limits of Western Europe was also achieved at the Rome session, the newspaper writes. This deserves to be compared with the insistent attempts of the NATO masterminds to spread the activity of that aggressive bloc to geographic zones lying thousands of kilometres away from the North Atlantic.

On the whole, the Rome session of the Western European Union was held under the signboard of the stepping up of military efforts and aggravation of international tension. This policy is characteristic of NATO and all its sections, IZVESTIYA stresses.

KUDRIN ON SPANISH SOCIALISTS' 'TURNABOUT' ON NATO

LD301731 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 26 Oct 84

[From The "World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] On Sunday [27 October], Spain marks the 2d anniversary of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party's election victory in the parliamentary elections. True, this date coincides with sharp polemic that has arisen as a result of the recent speech in the Cortes by Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez.

Let me remind you that he finally announced the precise date for the holding of the referendum, promised before the elections, on the matter of Spain's NATO membership. The referendum will take place in February 1986. But, the polemic developed precisely as a result of the fact that Gonzalez himself for the first time openly advocated the country's membership in the North Atlantic bloc, although without Spain's participation in its military organization.

I remember the Socialists' election meetings and the rhetoric of their leader, sharply condemning the decision of the previous right-of-center cabinet that drew Spain into the aggressive alliance.

And now, not without pressure from the United States and NATO states, there is a turnabout in the socialist government's policy although most Spaniards favor Spain's withdrawal from NATO. There are strong disagreements on this painful question not only in the Socialist Party but also among ministers. It is assumed that these disagreements will erupt widely this December at the 30th socialist congress.

UK GOVERNMENT TO BOYCOTT NUCLEAR CONFERENCE

LD311641 Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] London October 31 TASS -- Correspondent Sergei Terekhov reports:

Great Britain's Ministry for Scotland has announced a decision to boycott an international conference on the study of the consequences of a nuclear strike. The conference, scheduled to be held in Glasgow, Scotland's largest industrial centre, on November 8, is to inform broad circles of the British and international public about the dangerous consequences of nuclear war. It is being convened at the initiative of Britain's municipal councils which proclaimed their regions nuclear-free zones.

Aware of the importance of this problem, scientists and experts in many countries responded to the invitation of the organisers of the conference. Senior executives of the Ministry for Scotland found this initiative of the British peace champions, however, unworthy of attention and refused to send their representatives to the conference. Several days later, the British Defence Ministry acted likewise, and described the meeting, which has not yet begun, as biased and partial.

Local observers believe that this reaction of the government to the striving of the British public to learn the truth about the possible consequences of nuclear conflagration is not at all fortuitous. The present Whitehall hosts are apprehensive of undesirable conclusions that might be drawn by the participants in the conference, which may stir up new outbursts of discontent of the mass of the British people with the conservatives' active nuclear preparations.

USSR TO CONSTRUCT NUCLEAR POWER PLANT IN LIBYA

BK010943 Moscow in Hindi to India 1130 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] The atomic [preceding word in English] energy industry is becoming a new area of the Soviet Union's cooperation with developing nations. During the current talks in Moscow, the Soviet Union and Libya have reached an agreement regarding construction of an atomic [in English] power station in Libya. The Soviet Union will prepare the blueprints and build equipment for the station.

The aim of Soviet assistance to Asian, African, and Latin American countries is mainly to develop their energy, steel, machine building, and other industries. About 1,700 plants, power stations, and other installations were constructed in these countries with Soviet assistance.

GILASHVILI-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ALGERIA

LD311131 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Algiers October 31 TASS -- A Soviet delegation led by Pavel Gilashvili, vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, arrived in Algiers Tuesday at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and the National Liberation Front Party. At the airport the delegation was met by Ali Oubouzar, Algerian minister of planning and regional development, and other officials.

IZVESTIYA CRITICIZES U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

PM311404 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Kapralov article: "Tel Aviv: Brigandage in Exchange for Dollars"]

[Excerpt] On the day after Yom Kippur, the new Israeli prime minister was being embraced by his allies from the "strategic alliance." Prior to his departure, [for the United States] the head of the Israeli cabinet declared without any excessive modesty that he was not traveling "for a beggar's handout."

Peres was fully justified in making such a statement. You only have to recall that each sortie by an Israeli phantom to bomb peaceful Lebanese cities costs 15,000 U.S. dollars. It goes without saying that Tel Aviv's check for expenses was honored in Washington. The dollars generously given upon Israel by the United States descended upon the heads of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians in the form of steel hailstones of shrapnel from American cluster bombs. For 36 years, THE WASHINGTON POST has noted, the United States has been providing "the financial basis of Israeli military power." This rule was not changed by the White House when receiving Israel's new prime minister.

Reagan confirmed "the United States' fundamental support for the cause of Israel's security and the maintenance of its qualitative superiority" over neighboring Arab countries. The aid promised to Tel Aviv for the intensive buildup of its military potential will exceed 2.6 billion dollars in the current fiscal year. "This sum is not only larger than that given to any other country," THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, "it is also a free gift that does not have to be repaid."

While raising the stakes, Washington has no fear of losing out. The latest gift to Israel is really free, but this does not at all mean that it does not have to be repaid. This is essentially the latest installment paid by the United States to financially safeguard its "vital interests" in the Near East. The words by Sabra and Shatila butcher Sharon pursued Peres: "The United States owes Israel 70 billion dollars for military services rendered to Washington in the Near East."

In harmony with Sharon's words, Peres announced in Washington that a large part of the American money is spent not to meet the needs of the Israeli population, but to consolidate Tel Aviv's military might. "The Israelis do not eat their tanks, aircraft, or ships," Peres stated cynically. "Aircraft, tanks, and ships represent a capital investment in the interests of the United States and Israel. Our interests are identical. Are you prepared to invest money in American interests in the Near East?"

U.S. Defense Secretary C. We[illegible]rger's visit to Israel provided an immediate affirmative reply to this question. The Pentagon chief's talks in Tel Aviv focused exclusively on military cooperation matters. The Israeli press reported the incipient "contract of the century": the sale of 4,400 120-mm mortars and 5 million rounds of ammunition by Israel to its patron. The United States is helping develop its strategic ally's military industry and participated in developing the "Lavi" fighter-bomber, a variation on the American phantom. American-Israeli military business is not limited to just imports and exports. On the eve of Weinberger's visit ABC TV reported that Israel will be given "permission to resell obsolete types of U.S. weapons to Third World countries."

The total U.S. "gifts" and forms of cooperation are just the tip of the iceberg. According to U.S. press reports, the United States and Israel have reached agreement in principle on additional aid to Tel Aviv, possibly totaling almost 5 billion dollars. According to reports, part of these funds will be used to create an Israeli submarine fleet to establish control in the eastern Mediterranean to supplement the U.S. 7th Fleet.

Airspace is also becoming a sphere of cooperation between the strategic allies. The Arab weekly AL-MUSTAQBAL, quoting informed sources in the U.S. capital, reports that 4 months ago, "private" American and Israeli firms concluded a secret deal, whereby the United States would give Israel aid in financing, developing, and launching a satellite loaded with espionage equipment for permanent monitoring of the Near East region.

One of the articles of their agreement on "strategic cooperation" provides for the exchange of intelligence information. Tel Aviv, however, receives reports labeled "secret" bypassing this channel. In an interview with the newspaper VOICE OF THE ARAB WORLD, published in New York and London, U.S. publicist Michael Saba exposed U.S. officials who pass espionage data concerning the Arab countries to Tel Aviv.

M. Saba establishes that R. Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, and his deputy S. Bryen are guilty of such activity.

The U.S. publicist claims that an FBI investigation established that Bryen and his colleagues passed information concerning the military potential of Jordan and Kuwait to Israel. Nevertheless, the affair was hushed and the Israeli agent appointed U.S. assistant secretary of defense.

During his recent trip to the Near East, the Pentagon chief made a point of also visiting Egypt. Weapons were not refused to Cairo, either. However, what is U.S. military aid to the Arabs worth if, by disclosing military secrets to Tel Aviv, the United States is practically disarming them in the face of the Israeli threat? By supplying weapons to Israel's neighbors, the U.S. Administration is trying to demonstrate its supposedly "even-handed" line in the Near East.

In actual fact, the United States is deceiving the Arabs by making hypocritical claims about adherence to the cause of "peace" while failing to take a single constructive step in that direction and pushing the Near East states along the path of separate deals with the aggressor by means of diplomatic maneuvers, blackmail, and demonstrations of Israeli power. The Bahrain newspaper AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ describes this policy as perfidious and openly anti-arab; one must fully agree with this assessment.

The Soviet Union counters the adventurist policy of the U.S. ruling circles and Israel's Zionist leadership with a plan for a radical solution of the Near East problem through collective efforts by all interested sides, including the PLO. There is no other alternative. The Near East countries are becoming increasingly convinced of this. This was also confirmed during the Moscow meetings with heads of state and members of governments from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Yemen Arab Republic, Syria, and Iraq.

The Moscow visitors highly appraised the USSR's proposals for a Near East settlement, which contain a realistic and constructive program to establish peace in the region. This program envisages the total withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and a just solution to the pivotal issue of the Near East conflict, the Palestinian question, on the basis of implementing the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, including their right to self-determination and establishment of their own independent state.

The United States and Israel are named in the Soviet proposals among the interested sides and participants in the international conference on the Near East, but both Washington and Tel Aviv hastened to declare their disagreement regarding the convening of an international conference.

In the process of his election campaign, the White House chief recently toured a number of U.S. cities in an armored railroad car. This precautionary measure indicates that a sense of personal security is not alien to the U.S. President. In the Near East, however, where issues of not just regional security but of international peace as a whole are at stake, Washington's concern with its "vital interests" has gained the upper hand over common sense. The U.S. attempts to divert the cause of Near East settlement from the main path and derail it are fraught with a catastrophe whose extent is difficult to predict.

IZVESTIYA PRAISES SYRIA'S ROLE IN MIDDLE EAST

PM291715 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by K. Georgiyev pegged to the 26 October international day of solidarity with the Syrian people: "Syria's Resolve"]

[Text] The Syrian people are living and working today to uphold the country's independence in the face of Israeli aggression and imperialist threats. Every single aspect of the Syrians' life has been affected by the progressive socioeconomic transformations taking place in the republic.

National industry is gathering pace. Agricultural cooperatives are operating successfully. New factories, and power and irrigation installations are appearing on the economic map of the republic. It is impossible to imagine modern Syria without the massive Euphrates hydroelectric power complex created by Syrian and Soviet construction workers, the Rumaylah and Hasakah oilfields, or the railroads laid by Soviet and Syrian workers. Thousands of peasant families have obtained plots of land in irrigated areas of Maskanah, which gets its water from the Euphrates reservoir.

The fruits of mutually advantageous Soviet-Syrian cooperation, which rests on the sound basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between our countries, are visible everywhere. With the USSR's economic and scientific-technical assistance, 41 national economic facilities have been constructed and commissioned in the republic. The friendship construction sites are a fine education for Syrian national cadres.

Syria is making an effective contribution to the opposition of American-Israeli attempts to make the Arab peoples accept crippling Near East settlement terms and take the path of separate deals. The Lebanese Government's annulment of the 17 May 1983 agreement imposed on it by the United States and Israel was a big achievement for Lebanon Lebanon, Syria, and all the Arab peoples.

The Soviet Union and Syria are of the same opinion that the vital interests of the Arab peoples demand the cohesion of the ranks of Arab countries' anti-imperialist, patriotic forces. During the recent visit to our country by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, there was confirmation of the resolve to continue joint efforts to achieve an all-embracing and just Near East settlement. The basis of such a settlement is the total and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all territories occupied since 1967 and the implementation of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to self-determination and to create their own independent state.

The Syrian side expressed its support for the recent Soviet proposals on a Near East settlement and the convening of an international conference under UN auspices for that purpose.

REPORT ON LEBANON, INTERVIEW WITH SYRIA'S TALAS

LD312148 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 31 Oct 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov; report over video]

[Excerpts] In the past 24 hours Lebanese patricts carried out five successful operations against the Israeli occupiers in the south of the country.

A few days ago I returned from Lebanon. Everywhere in this country I saw traces of the war: in the mountain regions, in the Al-Biqa' Valley, and in the south. Lebanon is being constantly subjected to air raids by the Israeli Air Force and to artillery shelling. On the pretext of persecuting partisans, punitive troops are bombing civilian settlements and killing completely innocent inhabitants.

Once flourishing settlements in the mountains and in the Al-Biqa' Valley have been deserted. Death and destruction is everywhere. The Israeli militarists are continuing to expand their presence in the occupied areas of Lebanon. In the last few days engineering and sapper subunits of the aggressors started the construction of new fortified areas in the western part of the Al-Biqa' Valley, at a distance of only a few kilometers from the position of the Syrian troops contingent. The situation in this region is very tense. In the area of Barruq Mountain the Israelis are creating permanent defense installations. Within the framework of preparations for a new aggression, Israeli troops held major exercises in the Al-Biqa' Valley, in which mechanized armored subunits took part.

All this is forcing the Syrian troops stationed there to be in a constant state of combat readiness. I met with Syrian soldiers and officers. They are mounting a round-the-clock watch in these trenches, for the enemy has dug himself in only a few kilometers from here, over there in the area of Barruq Mountain.

Artillery shelling and air raids are taking place constantly. In the last few days the tours by higher officers of the Israeli Army of the region of the Al-Biqa' Valley have become more frequent. To all appearances Israel does not intend to withdraw its troops from southern Lebanon nor form this valley and is getting ready for new aggressive actions against the Syrian contingent and Lebanese patriots.

In Damascus we talked about the situation which has arisen and about the American-Israeli maneuvers in the Near East with Mustafa Talas, the minister of defense of the Syrian Arab Republic.

[Begin Talas recording in Arabic fading into superimposed Russian translation] First, I wish to stress that the policy of the United States in the Near East is aimed at supporting, with all the means at its disposal, Israel's expansionist course. Having made use of the invasion of Lebanon by the Israeli troops, the United States and other NATO countries attempted to establish their supremacy in this Arab country. But their crude interference in Lebanon's internal affairs has suffered a disastrous failure. The same thing is in store for the Israeli occupiers who are sustaining losses in the south of this country every day. Having organized new maneuvers regarding Lebanon, the United States and its Israeli ally in fact do not wish the Lebanese people to acquire genuine independence and a peaceful life. Of late we have been witnessing new attempts by the imperialist circles and the local reaction to split the Arab world, to revive the policy of separate deals, and to stand in the way of efforts aimed at an all-embracing settlement of the situation in the Near East.

The Soviet Union has been consistently coming out in favor of a just solution of the crisis in the region. We are attentively following the development of events in our region and will make every effort to foil the dangerous plans of imperialism, Zionism, and reaction. Syria completely supports the Soviet proposals on the Near East, which, in particular, provide for the calling of an international conference on a Near East settlement with teh participation of all interested sides. [end recording]

1980 HALT OF IRANIAN GAS EXPORTS TO USSR SCORED

NC311235 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: 30 October marks the 14th anniversary of the commissioning of the Iranian gas trunkline. The northern sector of this trunkline is 487 km long. A branch pipeline supplying gas to Tehran was built from the trunkline, which is Iran's largest gas distribution system. There are eight compressors along the entire trunkline, built with the assistance of Soviet organizations.

It is not an exaggeration to note how important this equipment has been to Iran's economy. As you know, the oil-head gas produced during the extraction of oil was uselessly burned in Iran for decades. Naturally, nothing was paid Iran in compensation for the loss of this precious chemical and energy source. It was only after the construction of the gas trunkline that Iran was able both to decrease the quantity of wasted gas and to develop this new area of its economy to a certain extent.

On the basis of the 1966 Soviet-Iranian agreement, the Soviet Union undertook to build a number of large industrial units in Iran in exchange for the export of gas from Iran. These units -- particularly the Esfahan steel mill that has an annual output of 550,000 tons of steel and is Iran's only steel plant -- were constructed and are operating successfully. Among them are nearly 100 industrial units, projects, educational centers, grain elevators, and hydroelectrical installations.

In payment for the technical services rendered by Soviet organizations, Iran delivered about 73 billion cubic meters of gas to the Soviet Union between 1970 and 1980. In the opinion of competent experts, Iran's expenditures for the construction of the gas trunkline were thus amortized several times over. Moreover, with the construction of this trunkline, Iran was able to implement a vast plan to provide gas to a number of cities, as well as to take advantage of the opportunity to operate a large number of industrial units with gas. Not only is gas a less expensive fuel, its use also helps to overcome pollution to a great extent.

In 1980, the delivery of Iranian gas to the Soviet Union was stopped. Iran was thus deprived of an important export item, and its opportunity to receive machinery, plants, and other essential items from the Soviet Union was greatly reduced. The reason for the halt in the delivery of Iranian gas to the Soviet Union was apparently the dissatisfaction of Soviet organizations with the gas prices proposed by Iran, which were allegedly equivalent to world market prices. However, everyone is well aware of the fact that there is no such thing as a world market price for gas. Gas prices are related to the distance between the gas extraction site and the area where it is consumed -- the greater the distance, the higher the price. However, Iran and the Soviet Union are neighbors, and the transport distance is not great. Moreover, the Iranian officials were told that their proposed price was very much higher than the amount received by the Soviet Union for its gas exports to West Europe.

This action by Iran reflected the unfriendly views of some former heads of the Iranian gas industries who believed that it is better to burn gas than to export it to the Soviet Union.

Now 4 years have passed and Iran's gas is still being burned. Does this benefit Iran? Do the Iranian people benefit from this in any way? One can confidently say no. Expert analysis shows that the quantity of gas burned by Iran in this period was such that even if figured at the prices that seemed unacceptable to Iranian officials, each Tehran resident, including infants and the elderly, would have received more than 11,000 tomans. In other words, Iran could have built two steel mills similar to the Esfahan mill had they sold the gas being uselessly burned. This would have met the country's steel needs and employed 60,000 Iranian workers.

IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT, SITUATION IN ASIA DISCUSSED

NC311306 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpt] During the Soviet-Mongolian talks in Moscow special attention was paid to the machinations of the United States and its allies in Asia. Tension in various parts of the Asian Continent is intensifying as a result of Washington's provocations. These provocations helped, to a large extent, spark off the Iran-Iraq conflict which then led to the long, bloody, completely meaningless, and tragic war.

The United States, which bases its calculations on a policy of force and extortion, has declared the Persian Gulf, where the Iran-Iraq war is continuing, as an area of vital interest. The United States and its NATO allies are using the pretext of free navigation in the Persian Gulf to interfere in this region's affairs. They are deploying their warships and air forces in this region. The interfering Rapid Deployment Force has been stationed in this region and military bases are being expanded and renovated. Thus, we are witnessing the preliminaries of an armed intervention in the Persian Gulf, and representatives of the Pentagon and the White House flagrantly and frequently speak about this.

The situation in other parts of Asia continues to be tense, thanks to the imperialists and their henchmen. The United States' disgrace regarding its participation in Israel's aggression against Lebanon is a well-known fact. The United States, helped by its filthy hirelings, continues the undeclared war against Afghanistan and is futilely trying to distract the Afghan people from the path of revolution and to turn them back to the past exploitative situation. The Far East and Southeast Asia, as well as the Pacific and Indian Oceans, are also targets of machinations of the United States and its allies.

Can the fire of conflicts on the Asian Continent be extinguished, and can the dangerous course that events have taken on the international scene be prevented and placed on a path leading to peace and detente? During the Soviet-Mongolian talks a positive answer was given to this question.

Some time ago India's radio said that the Asian nations share the views of the Soviet and Mongolian heads of state and believe the fires of conflict on this continent can be extinguished. In order to prevent events from taking a dangerous course and to place them on a path leading to peace and detente, we should listen to the voice of logic and start implementing the peace initiatives that have been put forth on the international scene by the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, the nonaligned nations, and strugglers for universal peace.

BRIEFS

EGYPTIAN DELEGATION VISITS UZBEKISTAN -- An Egyptian delegation of representatives headed by Muhammad Ahmad Asad, chairman of the Egyptian Farmers Union, is visiting the Uzbek SSR. The members of the delegation have visited sites of interest in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, and traveled to the Tashkent agricultural machinery factory which manufactures cotton-harvesting machines. On 29 October, the guests from Egypt were received by the Uzbek Council of Trade Unions. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 29 Oct 84 GF]

USSR SENDING FOOD, MEDICINE TO ETHIOPIA

LD311313 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] The Soviet Union will provide gratis aid to the drought stricken population of Ethiopia. According to reports, famine in that country is threatening nearly 6 million people.

A spokesman for the Soviet Red Cross has reported that eight tons of medicines, as well as baby food, condensed milk, sugar, blankets, and other prime necessities are being sent to Ethiopia.

Similar assistance is being given by other socialist countries. The German Democratic Republic for instance, has shipped to Ethiopia the first consignment of baby food and other products.

Vehicles, Technical Support Included

LD311913 Moscow TASS in English 1857 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 31 TASS -- Considering the appeal from the Government of Socialist Ethiopia and guided by the friendly character of Soviet-Ethiopian relations and the principles of international solidarity, the Soviet Government has decided to give Socialist Ethiopia aid for overcoming the grave consequences of the protracted drought, which hit a number of that country's areas.

Foods, tanker trucks for the carriage of drinking water, plants for the drilling of water wells and teams of specialists to service them have been sent from the Soviet Union for aid to the population of Socialist Ethiopia affected by the drought.

Considerable numbers of motor vehicles with drivers, transport planes and helicopters with crews and the necessary material and technical equipment are to be urgently sent to Ethiopia within the next few days to ensure the carriage within that country's territory of foods, medicines, as well as for the evacuation of the population from the disaster areas.

SOLTON: U.S. PLAYING POLITICS WITH ETHIOPIA

LD311511 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 31 Oct 84

[From the "News and Views" program, Yuriy Solton commentary]

[Text] It is a hard year in. Africa. A drought has affected more than 20 countries whose population totals 120 million people; Ethiopia is among them. Many of its regions are in a difficult situation. The revolutionary government is taking energetic measures to cope with the consequences of the drought. It has given aid, including aid in food products, to nearly 5 million people. It set up 187 aid stations in the country and transferred more than 30,000 people from the area struck by a particularly severe drought.

Nevertheless the situation is continuingly being aggravated. This is a tragedy caused by nature. This is a natural disaster, and one cannot but feel indignation at those who want to use people's misfortunes in a dirty political game.

Until recently, the official Western media used only defamatory terms when speaking about Ethiopia, a country that had chosen socialist orientation. Last year, U.S. President Reagan categorically opposed the giving of any aid to Ethiopia. Then Washington and some other Western capitals suddenly remembered love of mankind. They even decided to send some goods to Ethiopia, but in the meantime, they are trying to derive as many propagandistic dividends as possible from all this, resorting to most unseemly methods, even deception.

For one, the United States proclaimed itself a true humanist, almost a benefactor. However, it keeps silent about the fact that as a result of inequitable trade and economic relations, American monopolies pump out up to $3 trillion annually from Asian, African, and Latin American countries, dooming those nations to poverty and starvation.

But when they mention aid to Ethiopia given by the Soviet Union and by other socialist countries, they resort to malicious fables. They claim that the Soviet Union gives aid to Ethiopia largely in arms supplies, its real economic aid allegedly being trivial. This is slander. Indeed, Ethiopia does receive arms from the Soviet Union, because it needs arms to protect its revolutionary gains against the intrigues of its enemies, who are encouraged by none other than the United States. However, the major aid, truly fraterna. and benevolent, is given by the Soviet Union in promoting Ethiopia's economy. Last Setptember, for instance, the two nations signed a long-term program for economic cooperation, including joint projects in the field of agriculture.

Recently the Soviet Government decided to give aid to Ethiopia to cope with the dfficult consequences of the drought. The Soviet Union has sent the Ethiopian population food products, tank trucks for transporting drinking water, and installations for drilling wells with a group of specialists to serve them, while on their way to Ethiopia are a considerable number of trucks with drivers, transport planes and helicopters with crews, and the necessary equipment to transport food and medicine across Ethiopia and to evacuate the population from the disaster regions.

In the 10 years since the Ethiopian revolution, vast changes have taken place in that country. The revolutionary authorities nationalized industry and freed the nation from the fetters of transnational corporations. Land, plants, factories, and banks now belong to the working people. Over 60 percent of the Ethiopians have learned how to read and write. The nation is making progress, overcoming the difficulties of its past, and leaning on aid from the socialist countries; aid also given to resolve the serious problems resulting from the natural disaster, the drought.

NUJOMA, OTHERS ATTEND NAMIBIA SOLIDARITY MEETING

MB311613 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] A meeting of solidarity with the people of Namibia was held at the Patrice Lumumba People's Friendship University in Moscow. This meeting was attended by delegates from the USSR as well as a SWAPO [South-West Africa People's Organization] delegation led by SWAPO President Sam Nujoma, and students from 106 countries. The meeting was officially opened by an official of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, (Vergev Kocharkov).

[Begin (Kocharkov) recording in Russian fading into Zulu translation] We are gathered here because we wish to show the extent of our solidarity with the valiant struggle of those who have committed their lives to the liberation of Namibia from the South African apartheid regime.

This meeting has been convened as part of the international week of solidarity with the people of Namibia initiated by the United Nations in many countries. The USSR's commitment on this issue is evidenced by the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee meeting in preparation for celebrating the 67th anniversary of the socialist revolution, during which Soviet domestic and foreign policies were reviewed. Among these resolutions was one calling for the liberation of the Namibian people. I want to promise all SWAPO delegates at this meeting that the USSR will continue to show all-around support for the Namibian liberation struggle. Last year, the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee airlifted food supplies to Namibians. This year again much aid has been sent by sea to aid the liberation struggle. All this aid has been voluntarily given by the USSR. We trust that this aid will help bring the day of liberation nearer for the people of Namibia. [end recording]

The next speaker at the meeting was SWAPO President Sam Nujoma. This is what he said:

[Begin Nujoma recording in English fading into Zulu translation] Comrades, allow me to extend greetings on behalf of the SWAPO Central Committee of Namibia, in the name of the fighters of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, and on behalf of the Namibian people. This meeting is sufficient evidence of the commitment of the Soviet people to the Namibian cause. Our struggle has entered the final phase, and we have to fight to the death against the South African regime and its allies, who do not want to see Namibia free. The people of Namibia have a right to fight for their independence and self-rule notwithstanding the stubbornness of South Africa and the United States. Namibia will be free, just as Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Angola, and other countries in this region that fought hard for their independence. I wish to use the opportunity to thank the Soviet Government and all the Soviet people for their unwavering support for those fighting for their independence. [end recording]

Sam Nujoma's speech was received with tumultuous applause and calls for the liberation of Namibia. The gathering demanded that the South African regime stop its illegal occupation of the territory and voiced its solidarity with the struggling masses of Namibia.

A member of the ANC [African National Congress] at the meeting, the chairman of the South African students organization in the USSR, (Matlosi Kabo), had this to say:

[Begin (Kabo) recording in Russian fading into Zulu translation] The oppressed peoples of South Africa and Namibia are united by their geographical proximity. The peoples of those two countries are united by their fight against a mutual enemy, the South African apartheid regime, and its allies in the West. With continued assistance and moral support from the Soviet Union and other socialist nations, we are assured of victory in the liberation struggle. [end recording]

A Lebanese student at the meeting, (Sougel Rafer), made this contribution:

[Begin (Rafer) statement in Russian fading into Zulu translation] Like all peace-loving peoples of the world, we are following the events in South Africa and Namibia with great interest. The problems faced by the people of Namibia are comparable to those confronting the Lebanese people.

The Government of South Africa and its policy of apartheid is the same as that of Zionist Israel in the Middle East, where Lebanese blood is being shed. It is no coincidence that the United Nations has equated Zionism with discrimination. I therefore invite all peace-loving peoples of the world to stand firm in their support for the liberation struggles in southern Africa and the Middle East. [end recording]

Resolutions at the meeting calling for continued solidarity with the liberation struggle in Namibia were sent to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. The meeting was concluded with a song by Namibian students studying in the USSR.

FRANCE HALTS CHAD PULLOUT AS U.S. ENVOY VISITS

PM291731 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Situation in Chad"]

[Text] Paris, 26 Oct -- Over 150 servicemen from Army units of H. Habre's puppet regime have gone over to the side of the Chad Transitional National Unity Government [GUNT]. As the GUNT radio in Bardai points out, the flight of soldiers from military subunits of the current Ndjamena regime has assumed particularly massive proportions in recent months. As AFP reports, exactly a month after starting the withdrawal of French troops from Chad, Paris has decided to suspend it. An official French command spokesman in Ndjamena resolutely declined to comment on this event, but confirmed that French troops continue to occupy the cities of Abeche and Ati. Of the more than 3,000-strong French interventionist corps transferred to Chad last year, only 320 soldiers have left the country.

The newspaper LE MATIN links the decision to suspend the withdrawal of troops with the complete absence of progress at the Brazzaville talks on national reconciliation in Chad. It is also striking that Paris' decision followed the visit to Ndjamena of U.S. Ambassador for Special Missions General V. Walters, who assured Habre of U.S. "determination" to continue to provide him with comprehensive support.

Reconciliation Talks Collapse

PM311308 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct First Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Chad: Talks Collapse"]

[Text] Paris, 28 Oct -- The Brazzaville talks on national reconciliation in Chad have collapsed through the fault of Habre's pro-Western regime. The news agencies report that Ndjamena's emissaries have presented the other Chadian military-political groups with the obviously unacceptable demand that they recognize Habre's puppet administration as "Chad's legitimate government." Commenting on the breakdown of the meeting, observers point out that Habre's obstructionist actions are clearly inspired by his patrons in Washington and Paris. In this connection, it is noted that the collapse of the talks followed the visit to Ndjamena of U.S. special envoy General V. Walters, who assured Habre of continuous U.S. support. Ndjamena's stance at the talks clearly displays its lack of interest in a real settlement of the Chad problem, a representative of one of the groups, the action and coordination committee, has declared, according to AFP.

According to reports from the Chadian capital, the Ndjamena authorities have launched a mass propaganda campaign whose purpose is to "prove" the necessity of maintaining the foreign military presence in the country and continuing the fratricidal armed conflict. In an interview with an AFP correspondent, (Indris Debi), commander of the Habre forces, has again repeated the hackneyed story about the "Libyan threat against Chad."

USSR, CUBA SIGN LONG-TERM COOPERATION PROGRAM

LD010603 Moscow TASS in English 0601 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Havana November 1 TASS -- The Soviet Union and Cuba signed a long-term programme of economic and scientific and technical cooperation for a period ending in 2000 here today. Its chief goal is to help Cuba complete the construction of a material and technical base of socialism. The implementation of the programme will facilitate the rise of living standards, help satisfy the Cuban people's material and cultural needs.

The USSR, the document said, will continue to extend all-round assistance to Cuba in accelerating the development and increasing the efficiency of its national economy. The agrarian complex, fuel and energy complex, electronics and other branches are the chief directions of cooperation.

The Soviet Union will help Cuba fulfill its national food programme, for instance. Cooperation will be aimed at developing its own fodder base for animal husbandry, expanding land improvement schemes and developing agrotechnical services. Joint work will be carried out to enhance the level of mechanization in growing and harvesting sugar cane. The USSR will take part in the development of Cuba's citrus growing.

In the fuel and energy field, it is planned to continue the joint construction of atomic power plants, to promote oil and gas prospecting, including offshore. Metallurgists from the two countries will modernize the Jose Marti metallurgical works, establish new metallurgical plants in Holguin Province, and build new cobalt and nickel producing plants.

The programme provides for extensive joint work in science and engineering.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA: U.S. PLANTS 'SPYING DEVICES'

LD311053 Moscow TASS in English 1027 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Managua October 31 TASS -- U.S. Armed Forces have planted marine spying devices in Nicaraguan territorial waters near Ostinal on the Pacific coast and Maiz Islands in the Atlantic, Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega told a press conference here.

Besides, American military aircraft in recent days repeatedly violated Nicaragua's air space and tried to threaten foreign merchant ships proceeding to Nicaraguan seaports. Thus, a Bulgarian ship became the target of a flagrant American provocation on October 28. Aircraft, patrol ships and other seacraft of the United States surrounded it almost till the moment of its mooring.

The Nicaraguan defense minister described those provocative actions as a gross violation of Nicaragua's sovereignty.

PCCH ISSUES STATEMENT OF DEMOCRATIC PROPOSALS

PY010120 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2100 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] We will now submit a thorough report on a statement issued in Santiago by the Chilean Communist Party [PCCh] Central Committee under the headline "The PCCh Proposes a More Advanced Democratic Regime for the Current Times."

In the wake of the disaster that our country is experiencing, and as a result of the struggle waged by the Chilean people, the restoration of democracy has become an inevitable objective, although the attainment of this goal still calls for considerable sacrifice and effort.

Almost all political parties have been stating their thoughts on the subject and advocating a constitutional concensus. The PCCh deems it necessary to give its opinion concerning some major issues:

First, the democratic regime that will replace the fascist dictatorship must above all respect human rights in keeping with the universal declaration on human rights, the international civil and political rights pact, and the international socioeconomic rights pact. In particular, the practice of torture and the degradation of people shall be eradicated.

The social rights of the workers, the PCCh statement continues, must provide the basis for the future democratic institutional order. These social rights must be established by the constitution and provide the basis for a new labor law on organization, negotiations and strikes, the pay system, social security, and participation in and control of health and safety standards in industry. The state must ensure that work is available for those who want it.

The family, the statement points out, as the basis of society, must receive preferential attention. The state must provide particular protection to mothers and children of whatever legal status. The equality of rights of women must be guaranteed.

The Mapuche and Easter Island peoples as well as the other ethnic minorities must be allowed to preserve their own cultural heritage, profess and practice their beliefs, use their language, and receive schooling in their own language.

In its second point, the Communist statement says that the democratic regime will be based on the people's sovereign will. The people shall elect municipal authorities, legislators, and the president of the nation through a direct, secret, and well informed vote. All citizens over 18, men and women, civilian and military, shall be entitled to vote. The statement says that the people shall not only be entitled to elect their representatives, but also to participate in the management of the country. Workers must run the social security system, must have direct participation in the management of state-owned and mixed companies, and must have access to information on the management of private firms.

The statement continues that neighborhood boards must have the means and powers to solve the problems they have to confront, and must be integrated with the municipalities in order to participate in the debates and decisionmaking processes on their problems.

In its third point, the PCCh statement issued this month in Santiago points out that the president of the Republic must be elected by an absolute majority. If a majority vote cannot be achieved in the first election, a second election shall be held with the participation of the two candidates who obtain the highest percentage of votes.

In its fourth point, the statement says that the Chilean political system must be a multiparty system. Under the democratic regime, all citizens shall be guaranteed the right to organize themselves in political parties, which shall be run in keeping with the terms of the electoral law and of their own statutes.

Political parties shall enjoy legal status unless they cannot win a seat in congress or unless they were formed to openly struggle against human rights or to promote war or racism.

The document's fifth point stresses that all the organs of the state must operate in full compliance with the new democratic regime. The Armed Forces must be democratized and provided with a new military doctrine replacing the ill-styled national securit-doctrine. As for the judicial branch, corrupt judges and magistrates should be purged. The members of the judiciary branch must be appointed by a supreme judiciary council of democratic origin. All citizens must be entitled to simple, swift justice, which would entail no expenses in minor matters. According to the statement, the independence of the branches of government only means that each branch shall be autonomous and that they shall not be subordinated to each other.

In the sixth point, the statement says that under the democratic regime, education must find its inspiration in our forebears, in the struggle of the Araucan people, in the highest expressions of national culture, in the love of the people, in respect for mankind, in universal science and culture, in the support for peace, and in the fraternity among the Latin American peoples and among all nations. The state shall guarantee the education of all Chileans. The autonomy of the universities, the freedom of teaching, the democratic election of the authorities of each advanced institution, and the participation of all sectors in the university councils must be respected. Within the framework of common adherence to humanitarian tenets, there should be ties, recognition, and respect among the state, the Catholic Church, and the other churches.

In the seventh point, the statement points out that under the democratic regime there will be various types of property, namely, social, mixed, private, cooperative, and workers self-management, which will lead to greater economic development through the utilization of the capabilities and resources of each sector. As for the mineral wealth, the large, strategically valuable mining and industrial enterprises, the banks, and the other financial institutions must be nationalized, the statement points out, adding that a new agrarian reform must be introduced, taking into account the current situation and the experience gained from the previous agrarian reform.

In the eighth point, the PCCh statement points out that the state must pursue a foreign policy based on anti-imperialist solidarity among the Latin American and Caribbean nations and ties with all countries of the world. The state must actively adhere to the principles of peaceful coexistence, peaceful settlement of international conflicts, nonintervention, and respect for the self-determination of peoples.

In the ninth point, the statement points out that the Communist Party believes that a constitutional pact between all democratic forces without exception must provide the nation with a valid option. However, the Communist Party feels that Chile needs a new constitution and that this constitution must be drawn up by a broadly representative and democratic constituent assembly and then submitted for the approval of the people by means of a plebiscite, for which the people must be properly informed.

The aspirations of some reactionary or allegedly democratic sectors to work for the appointment or the election of a congress in the near future, thus allowing Pinochet to remain in power until 1989, is unacceptable. As we have said, commenting on the statements made by General Matthei, both the executive and legislative branches must be elected at the same time so that they reflect a national and consistent majority, capable of having a common policy to erradicate fascism, to build a new democracy, and to reconstruct the national economy.

The Communist Party stresses that this can only be achieved through the departure of Pinochet, the creation of a provisional government, and the call for a constituent assembly, as the Democratic Alliance, the Popular Democratic Movement, and the Socialist bloc have proposed.

In conclusion, the Communist Party states that everything cannot be accomplished in a single day, but the gradual approach proposed in certian timetables is merely an attempt to prolong the dictatorship and put off the return to democracy. The Chilean people are politically mature, responsible, and capable of undertaking the task of constructing a new democratic regime beginning immediately, the PCCh statement declares, broadly discussing the solution of the questions related to this issue.

CHILEANS STRIKE, DEMAND 'PINOCHET MUST GO'

LD010008 Moscow TASS in English 2250 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 31 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

The struggle of the Chilean people for liquidation of the reactionary military dictatorship has entered a new stage -- a national strike, the first ever since the state coup in 1973, has been held in the country. It was preceeded by the 11th day of national protest.

That biggest mass action under the dictatorial regime was held under the vividly expressed political slogans. Its participants demanded resignation of Pinochet and fixing of concrete dates of restoring in the country the democratic form of government, repealing repressive laws, liquidating the Pinochet secret police -- the National Information Centre.

In a bid to break the strike, which almost fully paralyzed the country, the Pinochet dictatorship toughened repressions against the opposition forces. According to reports coming in from Chile, about a thousand political opponents of the regime were arrested there in the past two days. The deplorably known Pisagua concentration camp in the north of the country was opened again and several hundred activists of opposition organisations were sent there. In Santiago and other cities units of carabineers used again weapons against the people. Six persons were killed and many wounded in one day alone of the general strike. In the evening on Tuesday, scared by the proportions of the strike, Pinochet introduced curfew in Santiago.

But mass terror is unable to intimidate the Chilean people. The position of the dictatorial regime is becoming more shaky. This is the cause of worry for official Washington. Ways of preservation of the order in Chile, which is to the liking of Washington, are being intensively searched for. High-placed officials of the U.S. Department of State visited Santiago recently for the purpose.

Meanwhile, the Reagan administration willingly hands over to Pinochet its bloody "experience" of struggle with popular movements in other countries of the continent. Armed gangs of ultra right-wing terrorists started actively functioning in Chile by the pattern of Salvadoran "death squadrons", linked with the CIA.

But these methods of state terrorism, favoured by the White House, shall not save the Chilean dictator who was put by it in power eleven years ago. The whole of Chile firmly demands -- "Pinochet must go".

TV REPORT OF CHERNENKO ADDRESSING COSMONAUTS

LD311928 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1530 GMT on 31 October carries a 13-minute report on the presentation of awards by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to cosmonauts Kizim, Solovyev, and Atkov.

The video commences with a clip of Chernenko, in close shot, standing behind a row of microphones and opening his address. Standing immediately behind him can be seen Kuznetsov. Chernenko reads his address from what appears to be a large, open folder of papers which he holds in his left hand; he is shown wearing spectacles. The camera draws slowly back, revealing Smirnov on the right-hand edge of the screen standing next to Kuznetsov behind Chernenko. The camera then cuts to a close shot of the heads of Kizim, Solovyev, and Atkov, standing in line and in that order left to right across the screen.

The camera cuts back to Chernenko reading his address, with Kuznetsov and Smirnov seen standing behind him. Camera draws further back, to reveal a line of five people standing behind Chernenko, who are, as seen from left to right across the screen, Kuznetsov, Smirnov, unidentified male, Menteshashvili, and (?Baklanov).

The camera continues to draw further back, showing four people standing, facing Chernenko, and with their backs to the camera; as seen from left to right across the screen these are: unidentified male wearing uniform; Atkov in civilian clothes, Solovyev in civilian clothes, and Kizim in a blue uniform. The camera cuts to a close shot of Chernenko reading his address, and quickly to a close shot of the faces of the three cosmonauts.

The camera cuts to Chernenko reading his speech, Kuznetsov and Smirnov standing behind him; the camera provides a medium-distance shot of Chernenko reading his speech, showing him standing completely unaided, and reaching forward to a place of his text on the table upon which the microphones stand.

When Chernenko completes his speech, those in the row behind him applaud. Kizim is seen stepping forward to receive his award from Chernenko and then shake hands with him. In a medium shot he is seen moving toward microphones on the same table, and, with his awards in his hands, makes his speech to Chernenko without notes. He delivers his address looking Chernenko in the face. Having completed his speech he is seen shaking hands with Chernenko.

The camera next shows Chernenko presenting awards to Slovyev, who moves to the microphones and speaks. Chernenko, standing, listens to his speech. Chernenko stands completely unaided with his feet about 12 inches apart and some 3 feet away from any support. From time to time he can be seen moving his weight from one foot to the other.

The camera shows Chernenko presenting awards to Atkov and Atkov commencing his address at the microphone. In a medium shot the camera shows Kizim presenting a document about the space flight to Chernenko -- a clip of the document is shown on screen. Camera shows a posed lineup of the participants in the ceremony, opening in close shot with Atkov, Chernenko, Kizim, and Solovyev, in that order from left to right across the screen, filling the screen, with the camera then drawing back to show the full lineup comprising (?Shatalov), Kuznetsov, Atkov, Chernenko, Kizim, Solovyev, Smirnov, Menteshashvili, and four unidentified males in civilian clothes.

COSMONAUTS PRESENT CERTIFICATE TO CHERNENKO

LD311553 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] In memory of their flight, the cosmonauts gave Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko a certificate about the flight on board the Salyut-7/Soyuz progress complex, signed by the crew members.

Present during the presentation of awards were Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Dmitriyev, head of a CPSU department; Comrade Baklanov, minister of general machine building; Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade (Pechenev), assistant to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary; Comrade Lieutenant General of the Air Force Shatalov, leader of the cosmonauts' training; Comrade Yeliseyev, USSR pilot-cosmonaut; and other officials.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON SIGNIFICANCE OF CPSU PLENUM

PM291719 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Oct 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Cause of All the People"]

[Excerpts] The life of our country has been marked by an important new political event. A routine CPSU Central Committee plenum was held 23 October 1984. It examined the question "On the Long-Term Program of Land Reclamation and Enhancing the Efficiency of the Use of Reclaimed Land With a View to Steadily Building Up the Country's Food Stock" and adopted the relevant resolution.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, opened the plenum with a brilliant, meaningful speech. He provided an in-depth analysis of the state of affairs in agriculture and comprehensively substantiated the latest tasks of the party and the people in further developing agricultural production.

The plenum resolution points out the need to launch active organizational and mass political work to successfully fulfill the tasks stemming from the Long-Term Land Reclamation Program. Labor collectives are requred to seek out additional reserves and potential to overfulfill and program targets, to develop initiative and professionalism, to step up socialist competition, and to tighten discipline.

Soviet people well appreciate the exceptional importance and significance of these and other tasks. They fevently approve and unanimously support the provisions and conclusions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech to the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the plenum decisions. This guarantees that the fulfillment of the Long-Term Land Reclamation Program will become the cause of all Soviet people.

The servicemen of the Army and Navy, along with the urban and rural working people, completely approve and support the CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions. They are deeply conscious that the Soviet people are setting about the fulfillment of these decisions in a difficult foreign policy situation, under conditions of sharply increased danger of war from the imperialist side. The armed defenders of the motherland are fully resolved to enhance their vigilance and combat readiness, to tighten discipline and organization, and to reliably protect the peoples' peaceful labor and the gains of socialism.

These tasks and the targets for socioeconomic progress have been clearly defined by the Leninist party, which has entered the period of practical preparation for its 27th congress. Preparation for the next congress, which is to adopt the new edition of the CPSU Program and introduce possible changes in the party Rules, includes formulating targets for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the long term, which will embody and concretize the party's economic strategy until the end of the present century.

The Long-Term Land Reclamation Program approved by the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum also serves to further strengthen that might and ensure steady growth in the people's prosperity, which constitutes the supreme goal of party activity. Soviet people are declaring their determination and readiness to do all that is necessary to ensure its successful implementation.

GRISHIN ATTENDS MOSCOW GORKOM SESSION

LD010057 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] The contribution of working Moscow to the development of the agro-industrial complex is important. In the years of the 11th 5-Year Plan alone, machinery, equipment, and spare parts worth R1.5 billion have been sent by the capital's enterprises to the rural areas. A large volume of work has been fulfilled at kolkhozes and sovkhozes by Moscow's construction workers. Some 150 scientific research and design organizations in the city are undergoing research into topical problems of agricultural science. Much is also being done in Moscow in the training of cadres for the rural areas. The assistance by Muscovites to the toilers of the fields and farms has been multifarious and extensive.

A profound analysis of this work and a search for effective, practical measures on the participation of the working people of the capital in implementing the Long-Term Land Reclamation Program were the main items at a plenum of the Moscow Gorkom today. The results of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum and the tasks of the Moscow city party organization arising from the plenum's decision and Comrade Chernenko's speech at it were discussed.

A report was delivered by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

SOLOMENTSEV TOURS ARKHANGELSK OBLAST 29-31 OCT

LD312227 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Comrade Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, was in Arkhangelsk Oblast 29-31 October. He took part in celebrations to mark the 400th anniversary of the city and presented Arkhangelsk with the Order of Lenin. Comrade Solomentsev placed flowers at the monument to the leader of October and visited the Red Smithy Ship-Repair Works, the Arkhangelsk Pulp and Paper Combine, the (Lyubovskiy) Animal Husbandry Complex and other industrial and agricultural enterprises and sights of social and cultural note. He visited Severodvisk and Novodvinsk. In conversations with workers, kolkhoz workers, and economic leaders he expressed an interest in the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for this year and the 5-year plan as a whole, as well as in the prospects for the development of enterprises and working, everyday, and leisure conditions of the working people.

At the meeting with the oblast party aktiv, questions of the continued intensification of production, raising of labor productivity, and the practical implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum were discussed. Attention was also paid to the need to strengthen party influence in all parts of the national economy, to perfect forms and methods of organizational and educational activity by party committees, to continue to strengthen party and state discipline and monitor and check its implementation, and to increase the responsibility of cadres for work entrusted to them.

In his tour of the blast Comrade Solomentsev was accompanied by Comrade Telepnev, first secretary of the Arkhangelsk Obkom, and Comrade Tretyakov, chairman of the oblast executive committee.

KAZAKHSTAN AGRICULTURE COMBATS LAW VIOLATIONS

PM291501 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 20 October in its Morning Edition carries on page 3 under the headline "The Service to Combat Embezzlements of Socialist Property; How It Operates in the Agro-Industrial Complex" a 1,350-word interview by Yu. Korolev with A. Platayev, Kazakh minister of internal affairs, on efforts to combat law violations, particularly theft, in the Kazakh countryside. In view of the increasing amount of land in Kazakhstan that has been opened up for agriculture, Platayev says, a "new department" has been created to deal specially with the agro-industrial complex as a whole, including processing sectors. This service, Platayev says, is conducting a "comprehensive" and "objective" check on agro-industrial complex facilities and has exposed cases of "thefts of agricultural products, fuels and lubricants, and spare parts, abuses in construction work, and misuse of public feed for private livestock," as well as tampering with figures and shortcomings in preventive work. The public has played a big role in the checks and in bringing law violations to the attention of the authorities, Platayev goes on, and these checks are proving more effective than "departmental plan checks and audits" because many officials involved in the latter "turned a blind eye" to shortcomings. Platayev concludes by describing the variety of skills and abilities a worker in this service must have, primarily "honesty and principle."

PRAVDA REVIEWS ZIMYANIN'S SELECTED WORKS

PM311553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 84 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed review: "A Matter for Every Communist"]

[Text] In the history of Soviet society there have been, and are, periods when it has come face to face with qualitatively new tasks for whose solution a qualitatively new level of social consciousness is needed. Now that our party and people are resolving the complex, large-scale tasks of improving developed socialism, persistent work to raise the masses' consciousness is required, as is the activation of the CPSU's theoretical thinking.

A wide range of problems of our party's ideological and mass political work and theoretical and practical questions of the improvement of the social relations of mature socialism and of the raising of the masses' labor and social activeness are examined in the book "Under the Banner of Leninism" published by the Political Literature Publishing House. (Footnote) (M.V. Zimyanin. [Pod Znamenem Leninizma. Izbrannyye Stati i Rechi] Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1984, 383 pages) It includes selected articles and speeches of CPSU Central Committee Secretary M.V. Zimyanin, which span the author's career of nearly 40 years.

Life itself convinces us that only a socialism based on the philosophical, economic, and sociopolitical principles of Marxism-Leninism as an integral teaching can be consistently revolutionary and truly socialist.

History develops according to Marx and Lenin. According to Marx and Lenin we verify our path and find in their teaching the key to the solution of fundamental problems of the present day. It is Marxism-Leninism and its methodology that ensure the opportunity to understand correctly the processes and tendencies of social development, to elaborate the strategy and tactics of our advance, and to determine effective ways of resolving the problems set by life.

The book notes that the elaboration of the concept of developed socialism was a very important creative contribution by our party to the theoretical arsenal of Marxism-Leninism. It is at this stage that socialism develops into an integral, highly organized social system. The development of the new system is effected on its own socioeconomic and ideological-political basis, and our further advance requires the increasingly harmonious development of all aspects of social life.

The CPSU proceeds from Lenin's premise that the new society can only be built on the most advanced economic and scientific and technical basis. The party has clearly defined the main ways of scaling new heights of socioeconomic progress. "These are," the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum noted, "the accelerated development of social production and the maximum utilization of intensive growth factors." This course presupposes progressive advances in the structure of production, the accelerated development of the sectors which determine scientific and technical progress, the improvement of the system of planning and management, and the enhancement of working people's education and qualifications.

In setting specific goals and tasks in economic building, the party proceeds from the premise that they can only be implemented in practice with the masses' active support and creative participation. The level of people's communist awareness and professional training and their ability to see urgent problems and to resolve them constructively are becoming the most important factor of socioeconomic development. That is why one of the main avenues of political education work, the author notes, is the mobilization of the masses' labor energy to the implementation of the CPSU's economic policy and the all-around use of the important reserve that is the consolidation of order, discipline, and organization, and the boosting of the working man's labor initiative.

A characteristic feature of the present stage of Soviet society's development is the increasingly close interconnection between economic progress and sociopolitical and spiritual progress. This proposition, put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress, is of enormous theoretical and practical importance. After all, it is in the sociopolitical sphere that economic achievements are materialized, that conditions are created that promote the consolidation of the socialist way of life and the comprehensive development of the individual.

It is from these positions that the book analyzes in depth the key questions of the party's active influence on the entire system of political, social-class, and national relations. This means primarily the establishment of a classless structure for our society within the historical framework of mature socialism, the steady rapprochement of Soviet nations and ethnic groups and the consolidation of the fraternal friendship of the USSR peoples, the development of socialist statehood, and the assertion of new forms and methods of implementing the power of the people.

The ever-growing dimensions and complexity of the creative activity of the party and people under the conditions of the excerbated ideological and political struggle in the international arena enhance the role of ideological work as one of the most important components of communist building. As a living, developing system, it cannot fail to react to changes in the life of society. Every new frontier in the development of society and political culture and the masses' social activeness, the author notes, correspondingly increases the demands on the content, methods, and forms of organization of the party's ideological work (p 249).

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches advanced an integral program for the further improvement of ideological-political work designed to strengthen the unity of the party and people, arm the working people with a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, and educate them in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism. This is a matter for the entire party and for every Communist.

In the time which has elapsed since the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum the party organizations have achieved a considerable improvement in ideological and mass political work. Its link with life and with the party's organizational and economic activity is being strengthened, and its content, topicality, and effectiveness are being enhanced. The political education of Communists and nonparty people is being restructured and the forms and methods of mass propaganda and agitation are being enriched. The party is seeking to raise ideological and theoretical work in the social sciences sphere to a higher qualitative level and to direct the social sciences toward a study of topical problems of the country's socioeconomic development and the international situation, and to increase their contribution to the solution of practical tasks of communist building.

At the same time, the book stresses, while noting the definite improvements in ideological educational work, we cannot allow placidity or complacency. We must proceed from the premise that only the first steps have been taken in implementing the main targeted aim of the Central Committee June Plenum -- bringing the content and forms of ideological work into line with the tasks of improving developed socialism. It is particularly important now to enrich its content by every means, taking into consideration the working people's growing spiritual requirements and in organic connection with the basic processes of social life and with people's vital deeds and concerns, and to seek to ensure that propaganda and agitation encompass the bulk of the working people more systematically and fully, bearing in mind the need to be concerned for each person's ideological and moral growth. This concern for the education of young people -- the future of our country -- is particularly important.

In the atmosphere of the aggravated ideological confrontation between the two social systems, our party considers it necessary to enhance the working people's class tempering by every means, to step up their vigilance, to wage an uncompromising struggle against bourgeois ideology, and to expose mercilessly the antipopular, exploitative nature of imperialism and its slander of socialism. The importance of counter-propaganda, of the portrayal of the historical truth of Marxism-Leninism and the achievements of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries is constantly increasing.

A large place in the book is taken up by an analysis of the activity of the mass media, primarily the party and Soviet press. They perform a very important role as the platform of public opinion for the whole party and people and, in Lenin's words, have become "PART [word printed in boldface in original] of the general proletarian cause." (V.I. Lenin. "Complete Collected Works," Vol 12, p 101) Today it is a case of the need to continue to improve the ideological-political and theoretical standard of the work of "the chroniclers of the present day" -- journalists -- and the amount of information, profundity, and assertiveness contained in press, television, and radio items.

The role of Soviet literature and art is constantly growing in the country's ideological life. Embodying the spiritual wealth of the new civilization, they are called on to assert the truth of life and the lofty ideals of socialism. Therefore, it is very important to seek to strengthen the links between the masters of culture and the life of the people and the implementation of the party's policy, the book notes.

The present stage of social development gives rise to new, improved forms of social life and with them a new type of individual. That is why the party considers a particular concern to be the improvement of public education as an important factor in the all-around progress of society.

M.V. Zimyanin's book analyzes in depth the processes of the development of the higher school, the education of skilled specialists with a high level of Marxist-Leninist training and who are creatively minded and capable of taking an active part in scientific and technical progress.

The author pays special attention to the reform of the general educational and vocational school. Its main aim, the book says, is to improve the younger generation's education and communist instruction and to fundamentally improve the training of young people for life, labor, and defense. On this path a large amount of work has to be done to bring the education system into line with the new requirements of social, scientific, and technical progress, preserving everything valuable achieved in the field of national education. (p 333) The pivotal idea of the reform is the fundamental improvement of the labor education and vocational guidance of the younger generations and the combination of instruction with productive labor.

The measures outlined by the reform are making heightened demands on the teacher who has been, is, and always will be the main figure in the school. However, the implementation of the party's instructions in the field of public education, the author notes, will require persistent efforts from all the party organizations, soviet and economic organs, trade unions,Komsomol, and each family and labor collective.

A considerable place in the book is allocated to questions of the CPSU's foreign policy activity, which consistently displays Lenin's inherent organic union of the struggle for social progress and the stuggle for the consolidation of peace among the peoples. The complexity of the present world situation, the author notes, does not make us feel there is no way out, and we do not dramatize the situation. Our motherland is great and powerful. It does and will continue to do everything to avert the threat of war and to preserve peace for the present and future generations.

The historical correctness and humanism of the peace-loving foreign policy of the land of soviets are particularly in evidence during the days of nationwide preparation for the 40th anniversary of the victory. The book shows the sources of the life-creating force of Soviet patriotism, which was graphically mainfested at the front of the Great Patriotic War and in the mass partisan movement, of which the author was an active participant.

Our party has entered the period of practical preparation for its 27th congress. In this multilevel work connected primarily with preparing the new draft of the CPSU Program, we must, Comrade K.U. Chernenko said, create a solid ideological reserve and considerably activate the party's collective thought, both general theoretical and political. M.V. Zimyanin's book is one more confirmation of the vigor of the ideological and theoretical activity of the CPSU and its concern for the formation of the new man.

COMMISSION DEBATES COAST REINFORCEMENT, FORESTRY

PM291707 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Concern About Nature"]

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on Environmental Protection and Rational Utilization of Natural Resources was held 18 October.

It examined the question of the fulfillment in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, and Georgia of measures to protect the Black Sea coast against erosion. In this context it was noted that the measures being carried out do not fully ensure the prompt and comprehensive resolution of the problem of protecting the coastline. The pace of shore reinforcement work in a number of areas of the Black Sea littoral is lagging behind the pace of economic and resort construction. The protective structures being used are often not effective enough and do not come up to the high architectural demands of the resort areas.

The commission instructed the Ministry of Transport Construction, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, and the Ministry of Railways, and also the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, and the Georgian Council of Ministers to adopt additional measures to ensure the fulfillment of shore reinforcement and antislip work and improve the repair and utilization of existing protective structures on the Black Sea coast.

On the basis of reports by the Ukrainian Council of Ministers and the USSR State Committee for Forestry, the question of the work being carried out at Ukrainian forestry enterprises in the comprehensive utilization of raw timber, food, feed, and medicinal resources was examined.

The procurement and processing of food, feed, and medicinal products enjoyed broad development at Ukrainian Forestry Ministry enterprises. Last year, these enterprises procured 7,600 metric tons of wild forest food products, which was around one-third of the overall volume of that processed by all the enterprises of the USSR State Forestry Committee system in the country. Moreover, the Ukrainian Forestry Ministry enterprises subsidiary farms produced 4,000 metric tons of meat in 1983, that is 35 kg per worker in the enterprises, using their own feed, thereby making a substantial contribution to the implementation of the Food Program.

In the republic's forestry industry, the level of comprehensive utilization of timber in sawmill operations amounted to 94 percent in leading enterprises. Reforestation work is being carried out successfully and the necessary forest windbreaks and also wooded areas in cities and industrial centers are being created.

The commission instructed the Ukrainian Council of Ministers to intensify work to further improve the effectiveness of forestry production on the basis of existing experience.

The commission also examined a USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy report on measures being taken at enterprises under the department's jurisdiction in the region of Norilsk to reduce emissions into the environment and adopted a corresponding decision on this question.

COSMOS 1607 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 31 OCT

LD311849 Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 31 TASS -- The artificial earth satellite, Cosmos 1607, was launched in the Soviet Union today to continue the programme of exploration of outer space. It was put into the orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution -- 89.6 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the earth -- 280 km, the minimum -- 256 km, the inclination of the orbit -- 65 degrees. The equipment aboard the satellite is functioning normally.

MEDICAL, BIOLOGICAL STUDIES PLANNED IN ANTARCTIC

LD311146 Moscow TASS in English 1119 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 31 TASS -- The relief team at the Soviet polar station "Vostok" during their 18-month spell there will take part in medical and biological studies concentrating on man's adaptation to high-altitude conditions and his capacity for work and physiological reserves in extreme conditions.

The need for such studies was prompted by the fact that, as mineral deposits in traditional locations become depleted, man increasingly turns his attention to the ocean, desert, extreme north and high-altitude areas and medical advice is needed to help people adapt themselves to unusual climes, remain healthy and retain a high capacity for work in extreme conditions.

Some of the planned medical studies will aim to help polar explorers develop resistance to the shortage of oxygen. The ability to do with a smaller amount of oxygen means the ability to cope with big work loads, cold, hunger and fatigue. People in extreme conditions can also be helped with pharmaceutical preparations, including adaptogenes based on natural products such as ginseng.

The medical and biological studies will be conducted at "Vostok" because the station is located in what are not just extreme but superextreme natural conditions on the planet's geomagnetic pole and the pole of cold. The lowest temperature on record there is 89 degrees centigrade minus zero. The station is situated at some 4,000 meters above sea level. The polar night there lasts half a year, making a perceptible impact on man's biologic cycles, and the rarified air there is nearly ten times drier than in Sahara. Another factor to be taken into account is that external stimuli there are few and dull.

'DUBL' TV RELAY SYSTEM EXTENDED TO FAR EAST AREAS

PM300845 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 6

[R. Bikmukhametov report: "What is 'Dubl-1'"]

[Text] The inhabitants of Magadan, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy, and Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, and the rayons surrounding these cities are able to receive programs of the second channel of All-Union Television on their TV screens. They are being transmitted via the long-range 'Dubl-1' relay system. Next year it will be extended to other areas of the Far East.

KOLDUNOV PROMOTED TO CHIEF MARSHAL OF AVIATION

LD311235 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1220 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow, 31 Oct (TASS) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has decreed the award of military ranks:

Chief marshal of aviation to Marshal of Aviation Aleksandr Koldunov and army general to Colonel General Fedot Krivde.

SOVIET COLONEL DIES 'ON ACTIVE SERVICE'

PM301525 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Oct 84 Second Edition p 4

[Unattributed untitled report]

[Text] The command and the party committee of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff Main Directorate and combat friends and comrades announce with profound grief the sudden death on active service of Colonel Boris Fedorovich Nikitin, member of the CPSU since 1967, and extend their sympathy to the deceased's family and friends.